The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. II, NO. 223. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Ports with	Tons.
Sept.				
9th "	Morea	11000	—	—
23rd Oct.	Persia	8000	—	—
19th "	Maloja	12500	—	—
17th "	Caledonia	8000	—	—
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	India	8000	—	—
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th "	Arabia	8000	—	—
21st "	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
28th "	Egypt	8000	—	—
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	—	—
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	—	—

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4700	17th Sept.	30th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	H. Nomura	5143	4th Oct.	13th Oct.
Wien Maru	B.	3808	18th "	30th "
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4065	1st Novr.	13th Novr.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

82 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Barn Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about:	Leave Bombo about.
City of Marseilles A&O	5950	3rd Feb.	— —
City of Glasgow A&O	6545	— —	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&O	7474	3rd March.	— —
City of Paris A&O	9289	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&O	6947	24th "	— —
Trafford Hall A&O	5821	— —	29th March
City of Manchester A&O	5551	31st March.	— —
City of Nagpur A&O	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&O		21st "	— —
City of Benares A&O	6534	— —	27th "
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona A&O	7474	7th June	— —

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	640
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	480	969
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Umsinga"	4,500,	10th October 1914

Fitted with electric lights and fans.
Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350/- only.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA.
LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2184 Fri. 25th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 28th Sept. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERA.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday 24th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A steamer to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
23rd September, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road; POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 161

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY

FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.
For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.
GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka	
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin	
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Fankow	Lyone		
Harbin	Fengtien	San Francisco	
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Shanghai	
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tiehling	
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin	
	New York	Tokyo	
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs. 15,26,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,970
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE:—PRINCIPAL DAVAR can be seen daily by students and parents interested in Commercial Education. 80, Esplanade Road. 3876

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 883

JAIL PADLOCKS in use by different Jails of best galvanized metal, absolutely secure and unpickable for Godowns, Jails, etc., turned out at the Pioneer Lockworks under skilful European supervision in 2in., 2½in., and 3in. sizes. Prices from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 3-12 each. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Bombay.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be d ne as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-krown Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

WANTED.—An European F.A. or B.A., also a trained Kindergarten teacher for Baldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2594

A REALLY good reliable first class Cook, for the Club of Central India, Mhow.
Apply—
2595 HON. SECRETARY.

WANTED.—Lady willing to give PRIVATE TUITION in English, Terms Rs. 15 per month one hour a day. Apply to Box No. 889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3896

WANTED.—Tenders for the CONTRACT of 5 FLOUR MILLS each 3 feet in diameter, 1 foot in thickness, situated on an everflowing stream in Bhopal town. Each mill turns out 2 maunds of flour per hour while the consumption of flour in the town alone exceeds 400 maunds daily. Apply for particulars till 10th October to Munshi Daulat Rai, Kamdar to H. H. the Young Prince of Bhopal. 3897

WANTED an OVERSEER on the Temporary Establishment on a consolidated salary of Rs. 100 per month for both indoor and out-door work. Those who have passed L.C.E., or B.E., examinations and have experience of Buildings and Roads, need only apply before 5th of October 1914 with copies of testimonials to
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
3898 Nasik District.

WANTED for 2 years a Head Clerk for the Shikarpur Municipal Office, on probation for 6 months, who must understand Typing, Office routine and Accounts and must be capable of translating from Sindhi to English. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. rising to Rs. 60 with an annual increment of Rs. 2—Apply to ASSISTANT COLLECTOR and PRESIDENT, SHIKARPUR, MUNICIPALITY, with copies of certificates and testimonials.
J. BECK, Captain,
Chief Officer and Engineer,
2557 Shikarpur Municipality.

WANTED a 2nd class Health Officer on Rs. 150-10-300 per mensem, subject to the terms laid down in Government Resolution, No. 4099 of 28th May, 1913, for the Shikarpur Municipality. The candidate must state age and credentials and he must have passed for B., B.S. examination. Applications should reach the ASSISTANT COLLECTOR and PRESIDENT, SHIKARPUR MUNICIPALITY, before 15th October 1914 with testimonials.
J. BECK, Captain,
Chief Officer and Engineer,
2550 Shikarpur Municipality.

WANTED a SECOND CLERK in Cantonment Office, Aurangabad, pay H. S. Rs. 40 per mensem, must be highly recommended by his present European employers. He should be able to typewrite and keep books and files carefully. A highly efficient, capable and honest man will have a good prospect for promotion to Head Clerk on M. S. Rs. 70 rising to M. S. Rs. 80. Anglo-Indian or Parsi candidates will be also considered. Clerks from other Cantonment Offices will be favourably considered if specially recommended by the Cantonment Magistrate. Apply direct to THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Aurangabad. 2590

WANTED an L. C. E. in a NATIVE STATE. Apply stating terms with copy of testimonials to Box No. 888 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3895

WANTED immediately EXPERIENCED MOTOR CAR MECHANICS and DRIVERS for up-country. Apply to Box No. 891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3903

WANTED by widow lady in Byculla another lady to share expenses in small flat, or two young ladies, as paying guests. Terms very moderate. Apply to No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3896

WANTED from October 3rd, a Science Master for the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow, a Trained graduate preferred.
Salary Rs. 75-5-100.—Apply PRINCIPAL Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow. 2519

WANTED an experienced Mechanic Fitter, who should also be a Competent Turner. Only practical hand should apply by 1st October, 1914, to SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, stating age, caste, residence, qualifications, length of experience and terms required. 2544.

EUROPEAN firm recommends services of reliable Portuguese with long thorough business experience office and out. Present situation next to manager. Disengaged from 1st October owing to war. Best references. Apply to Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3893

WANTED by all round experienced man office or out extra hours work. Reliable and capable of any position, knows TYPEWRITING too. Also wishes to be bazar agent for any firms. Best references from European firms. Apply to Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3898

WANTED.—A Professor of Mathematics for the Maharaja's College, Jaipur. An experienced hand preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply at ouce with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating the minimum salary expected to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Jaipur State, Rajputana. 2592

WANTED HEALTH OFFICERS on Rs. 300—20—500 a month. Applicants must possess a British Diploma of Public Health. Application will be received by the Undersigned up to the 30th September, 1914.
E. C. HARE, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner,
Bihar and Orissa.
Ranchi, the 19th August, 1914.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED CARRIAGE EXAMINER for the BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY—Rs. 60-100 according to qualifications.
Usual Railway Rules but no passes. Previous Railway service and Provident Fund assets will be transferred to this Railway.
Apply in writing with copies of certificates to the MANAGER, BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY, Ballard Road, Fort. 3904

FOR SALE.

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2496

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON TYPEWRITER No. 10, almost quite new in perfect working order. Write for particulars to A. K. PEERMAHOMED, 35-37 Nishanpada Road, Post No. 9, Bombay. 3848

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE—GOOD BARGAINS—Brand new standard writer, latest Fox Typewriters No. 24, with accessories etc., at a very reasonable price.
One Hammond Typewriter No. 12 in best order, a new brand machine used only to about six months. Apply to P. O. Box No. 324 Bombay 3849

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—25 H. P. PAIGE MOTOR CAR 1913 pattern, has been in use for 14 months.
In excellent running order, a reliable car. Cost, new, Rs. 4,250.
Price, Rs. 3,000.
Apply to MAJOR J. L. MEYER,
9, Victoria Road,
Ghorpuri, Poona.
3883

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
Bombay.
3633

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON No. 7 TYPEWRITER in perfect working order. Price Rs. 80. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply "N. B." Post Box No. 214, Bombay 452

TO BE LET

TO LET FIRST FLOOR OF MARINE HOUSE, Marine Lines, No. 21. Apply Mrs. Karaka, on ground floor. 3869

TO LET two SMALL OFFICES, Hornby Road SECOND FLOOR, above WEST END WATCH COMPANY. Rent Rs. 45/- each. Apply on the premises. 3905

TO BE LET a decent COMMODIOUS SHOP in Apollo Bunder formerly occupied by Messrs. M. H. Essack & Coy. next to F. MURAGLIA & COY. to whom apply. Most suitable for Motor Garrage or any other trade. Rent reasonable. 3758

TO BE LET.—FLAT at "WHITE HOUSE" opposite Taj Mahal Hotel. Complete with Electric Lights, Fans. Well ventilated spacious rooms facing Ormiston and Merryweather Roads. Apply PESTONJI KAPADIA, ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Fort. 3860

TO LET.—Preferably to EUROPEANS, 2½ miles from the Andehri, (B. B.) on Versova Sands facing the sea. commodious one-storied BUNGALOW with spacious sitting room, dining room, five bedrooms with bath-rooms and large verandah on three sides, complete with electric lights and water connections. Beautifully laid out garden. Stable and motor garage. Outhouses, servants' quarters. Fully furnished. Apply to FRAMROZE C. BATTLIWALLA. c/o Messrs. Rali Bros., Fort. 3870

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.		Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1.2.3. H. M.				1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr.	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	,,	Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20	,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48	,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.18	,,	Ferozepore Cantonment	,,	22.12
8.56	,,	Lahore Cantonment West	,,	20.32
11.17	,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
14. 0	,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49	,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10	,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13	,,	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*		Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
1.2.3. H. M.				1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
1.23	,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	2.11
3.27	,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7.26	,,		,,	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.	Am Cantonment †	Arr.	20.45
10.30	Arr.	Kalka †	Dep.	19.30
			Arr.	18.40
		Simla	Dep.	13.10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.
†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

STANDARD WAGONS FOR THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

REFERRING to RAILWAY BOARD'S advertisement dated the 23rd July, 1914, inviting tenders for the construction and supply of 200 four wheeled covered goods wagons for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway during 1914-1915, the date of receiving such tenders has been extended up to noon on Thursday the 22nd October 1914.
(Sd.) T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, the 17th September 1914.
3882

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in El. Circle, Fort, lot of books and the teak and black wood furniture including dressing, and washing tables, fancy cabinets, umbrella stands, fancy tapestry lined drawing room suites, marble top tables, arm and armless chairs, pianos fancy (John Roberts' design) tables, dining tables, tapestry lined sofas, dirty clothes baskets, single and double door almyrahs, office clocks, reclining sofas, phonographs, records, etc., etc.
The property of a private genetleman.
1 lot books (novels).
1 piano by S. Rose and Co.
By the order of a gentleman.
1 shaving case complete.
1 jewel box.
1 cigar case.
The property of a gentleman.
1 writing table, 1 marble top round table, 4 chairs, 1 wooden bench.
D'LAL & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1914.
Telephone No. 1266

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., auctioneers, beg to inform the public that they will on and from the 29th instant sell Horses, Carriages, Motorcars, Bicycles, at Rampart Row (near the Church and behind the Royal Museum) near the offices of Messrs. VOLKART BROS. ON EVERY TUESDAY, at 2-30 p.m. S. T.

BONAFIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS AND TAXICAB COS.
SALE ON SUNDAY 27TH SEPTEMBER, AT 11 A.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL AND THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE BOMBAY MOTOR TAXI CAB CO. AT GRANT ROAD NEAR PLAYHOUSE.
On SUNDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER at 11 a.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co, auctioneers, will sell by public auction at No. 252, Playhouse opposite the Mahomedan Kabrasthan near the North Brook gardens all the stock-in-trade and goodwill of the Bombay Motor Taxi Cab Co, (who are now closing business) consisting of:—
1-15 H.P. 4-cylinder 5-seated Cherron Motor Car, with torpedo body, Stepney wheels Taxi Meter and other accessories complete in working order bearing No. 1714 (53).
1-15 H. P. 4 cylinder 7 seated Cherron Motor Car, with torpedo body, stepney wheels Taxi Meter and other accessories complete in working order bearing No. 201 8 (194).
The above cars are at present working as Taxis.
1-4 Cylinder 15 H. P. 7 seated De Dion Motor Car, Torpedo body, stepney wheels etc, complete bearing No. 2975.
And other Motor accessories such as Lubricating oils, waste, grease, tool boxes, drilling machines, vice, Chatwin's dies, Motor Tyres and Tubes, Meters, Meter accessories etc.
And office furniture such as chairs, office tables, revolving office chairs, Bleckins-derfer Typewriter and etc.
For further particulars etc. apply to Gulamalli G. Merchant Esq., attorney for the vendors at his office near the Small Causes Court or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS, LUGGAGE ETC., AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RY.
ON FRIDAY, the 2nd October and SATURDAY, the 3rd October, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction under Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Companies Act. No. IX of 1890, at the Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Ry., at the Parcel Office the unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of piece goods, Pathephones, Old Typewriter, Microscopes Brassware, old clothing and other sundry articles.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO PAPER MERCHANTS AND MILLS.

AUCTION SALE OF BALES OF ACCOUNT BOOK PAPERS AND BUFF BROWN PAPERS.
On Wednesday the 30th current at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their offices in Medows Street by order of Import office concerned.
25 Bales account book papers of different sizes and weights.
31 Bales buff brown papers of different sizes and weights.
A detailed list can be had from the Auctioneers.
MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

A FIGHT FOR A FORTUNE
The Most Sensational Film Ever Witnessed.
3,500 FEET 3,500
Detective Hayes' Most Daring Feats
An Exclusive Right Film
Secured at a Very Heavy Price
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
Miss Denison, a Former Associate of "Black 13," will be seen at her highest in this Film.
Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45; and 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 S. T.
SANDHURST ROAD

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
On Wednesday
September 23rd, 9-30 p. m.
Under the distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the Vice Patronage of H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, General Officer Commanding, and of the Officers of the Garrison Regiments.
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
(the proceeds of which will be given to H. E. The Governor's War Fund) will be presented by
"THE PICTURESQUES"
assisted by Dr. Faulkner and other leading amateurs.
New Songs!
New Dances!
New Business!!!
Full Orchestra!!!
Book the Date. Popular Price
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
THIS WEEK.
THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY.
Under the patronage of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON and on behalf of the Women's Branch of the Imperial Fund.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C. PRESENT
THE MAGISTRATE.
A farce in 3 acts by A. W. Pinero.
CAST.—Mrs Street, Mrs. Worgan, Miss Ginn, Miss Warden, Messrs Aithen, Berey, Binning, Dodds, Hardy Hastings, Hughes, Hunt, Sharpe and Captain Simpson.
During the intervals ALABASTER, the GREAT MYSTIC, will tell fortunes in his Tent of Mystery. Fortunes of all kinds and prices.
The Refreshment Bar will be in charge of Capt Rigby R. A. M. C. assisted by Mesdames Deane, Turner Laing, Stevenson, Wilson Winter, and others: and Captains Arundel Noyes, Stevenson Messrs Bisseker, Turner Laing, Wilson and others. Usual Prices
The Cigarette and Sweet Divan in charge of Miss Violet Frampton.
Programme and Buttonhole sellers Mesdames Graham, Hawtrey, Lang, Sandford and the Misses Demsteville, Nicholson, Street, and Wilson,
SATURDAY NIGHT under the special patronage and presence of MAJOR—GENERAL GORRINGE C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Officers of the Garrison.
Reserved Seats: Stall's Rs. 5 Balcony Rs. 2
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free to the gallery half price elsewhere
Box office at Messrs S Rose & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"
To-Night
"THE"
FILM OF THE MOMENT
Pathe's Great Exclusive
THE VOICE
OF
THE BELLS.
A GREAT AND PATRIOTIC PHOTO-PLAY
OF OUR ALLIES
AT SEA
THE FRENCH NAVY.
A thrilling story of life in the French Navy, combining in the film a charming and pretty love story.
A STORY OF THE MEN WHO ARE FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE BOY OF THE BULL DOG BREED
4 4500 4
PARTS. LONG. PARTS.
It is not often we wax enthusiastic over a film, but we have in this picture, one, that will draw all Bombay to our theatre.
A
GREAT NAVAL DRAMA
Absolutely appropriate to the present moment.
A Full Programme of Pictures
THE IMPERIAL
IS
THE FAMILY CINEMA THEATRE.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30—8-45 to 10-15—10-30 to 12
Prize Shows Sat. and Sun. 5 to 6-30
POPULAR PRICES.
Under European Management.
To-Night
LATEST EDITION
OF
PATHE'S WAR PICTURES
Arrived by P. & O. S. S. Persia.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LADY WILLINGDON,
The Parsi Imperial Dramatic Co.
will stage their
HOOR-I-ARAB
ONLY FOR LADIES
on
Wednesday, 30th September 3-30 p.m.
at the
EMPIRE THEATRE.
Tickets to be had at 4, Waterloo Mansions or Mrs. Cassumali Jafferbhai, 11, Cuffe Parade.
Stage Box, Rs. 25; Other Boxes Rs. 20 each
Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.
Ladies servants, 8 as.
The proceeds of the day will go towards Women's Branch of the Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund.

Methyloids cure in a few days without publicity or inconvenience. They relieve the pain and give visible results in a few hours. Avoid injections. Use Methyloids. 180—C 7.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 127
Our Grand "Entente" Programme.
HANDS ACROSS THE SEAS.
Famous Stories from English, French and Russian History.
A Great Historical Drama in 2 Parts.
A TUDOR PRINCESS
Being a stirring Romance of the Times of Henry VIII
Featuring the famous actress MISS MARY FULLER.
THE VICTORIA CROSS
A stirring story of the Crimean War, showing one of the most famous events in English History.
New series, No. 5
Full of interesting and topical matters. Better than ever.
ANIMATED CARTOONS
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.
Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY,

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER.

DR. C. S. MARDEN'S

INSPIRATIONAL

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Doctor Marden's books of Inspiration and Self-Help are famous the world over and are prsised by men and women in every station of life—from the toiling clerk to the ruler of a great nation. The reason is that each reader finds in them much that is personally useful and helpful.

GETTING ON.

A BOOK REPLETE WITH MESSAGES OF INSPIRATION FOR EVERY READER.

"I think the chapter in this book are the most effective and inspiring I have read. They make one want to be something better. Had I read them ten or fifteen years ago I should have been a different person now."—H. J. Cropley.

YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS.

"Packed as it is with sensible, practical counsels this volume can be cordially recommended to stimulate and encourage young men starting out in business life."—Brooklyn Times.

PUSHING TO THE FRONT.

Or success under difficulties. A world famous book, which has proved the turning point in many careers.

THE SECRET OF ACHIEVEMENT.

A Book of Inspiration and Incentive to Young and Old.

"A healthy book which encourages everything that is manly and straightforward."—New Orleans Picayune.

THE MIRACLE OF RIGHT THOUGHT.

"This is one of those inspiring, reasonable and valuable books that are bringing new life and new power to so many thousands all over our country and all over the world today.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

Re. 1-0 each Volume.

Other books of the series sold at the uniform price of Re. 1-0 each.

SELF-INVESTMENT.

PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY.

HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN.

BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.

EVERY MAN A KING.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Above medicine can be had at Messrs. KEMP and Co. Ltd., Bombay.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21.

Varsova	Roose	Middlesborough Aug. 19

Sept. 22

Sydney	Antonorsi	Noumea Aug. 24
City of Nagpur	Main	Liverpool Aug 30
Katanga	Forsythe	Middlesborough July 28
Laomedon	Ewans	Singapore Sept. 14
Haliotis	Bakker	Abadan Sept. 13
Kasara	Gulliver	Busreh etc.
Itria	Walsh	Java Aug. 28
Sealda	Johnson	Rangoon Sept. 11

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22nd

S.S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta
S.S. Firenze	Merlo	Gewa etc.
S. S. Africanic	Koch	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Querimba	for	Calcutta
Do. Kasara	for	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained port-clearance yesterday

S S Nyanza	River	Calcutta via Colombo.
S S Gryfevale	Steel	Calcutta.

S. S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varsova, 4,500 tons, Captain K. J. Roose, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Middlesborough which port she had left on Aug. 19 with a general cargo and explosives.

City of Nagpur:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Nagpur, 8,331 tons, Captain J. M. Main, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool which port she left on Aug. 30 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Katanga:—The Ellerman Line steamer Katanga, 2,159 tons, Captain Forsythe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough, which port she left on July 28 with a general cargo.

S. S. Haliotes:—The steamer Haliotis, 1,070 tons, Captain J. Bakker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan which port she left on Sept. 13 with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Itria:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itria, 3,420 tons, Captain T. Walsh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java which port she had left on August 28, with ballast.

S. S. Sealda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sealda, 3,438 tons, Captain Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on September 11, with ballast.

S. S. Firenze:—The Rubattino Line steamer Firenze, 2,322 tons, Captain G. Merlo, sailed yesterday for Genoa, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Africanic:—The steamer Africanic, 2,305 tons, Captain F. A. V. Koch, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Gryfevale:—The steamer Gryfevale, 2,840 tons, Captain J. W. Steel, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Nyanza:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Nyanza, 4,183 tons, Captain H. N. Rivers, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo, with same bottom cargo.

Tuesday, September 22.

P. DOCK.

C. & R. Bassano	Boxhall	J. F. & Co
D & E Clan Mackellar	Makepeace	J. F. & Co
H Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
M. Kratos	Hallburg	T. M. & Co
B Vigo	Scabs	M. M. & Co.

V. DOCK.

	Cart	AGENTS
S.S.D. STEAMER		
2 Sardar	Ockerll	P. G. S. N. & Co
3 Lindenfels	(Prize vessel)	Nickie
5 Asiatic	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Bahrein	Bonuet	Arab Steamer.
7 Colombo Maru	Sakamato	N. Y. K.
8 Kichattan	Macmillan	L. Dreyfus & Co
9 Malta	Cockman	P. & O. S. N. & Co
10 & 11 Muttra	Holman	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S.N.Co.
14. Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
H. P. D.		
Saterngl	G. Mahomed	Bo. S. N Co Ld.
Sabarmati	Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

on the morning of the 30th instant.

viemoor	Williams	Jee.Twandas Co
Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Asoonan	Coder	
Abbassieh	Findley	
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Cape Antebes	Lockead	Texas & Co
Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co
City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co
City of Nagpur	Main	K. N. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Galvale	Hunter	W. A. G. Co
Haliotis	Bakker	W. & A. G. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hesperos	Sandaas	P. & O. S. N. Co
Itria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Katanga	Forsythe	K. N. & Co
Kurmark	Conbver	Dock Manager
Karadenis	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Laomedeu	Ewans	
Lookaley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Lawoe	Wheeler	D. M. K.
Meteor	Rommerseen	W. & A. G & Co
Masunda	Risk	M. & Co
Mashobra	Brooks	M. M. & Co
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co.
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Perla	Exley	
Querimba	Willsher	M. M. & Co
Rosa	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Raja	McLennan	T. M. & Co
Seang Bee	Tsaits	M. M. & Co
Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Crebbin	Tbay & Co
Sursda	Bishop	M. M. & Co
Sydney	Antonorsi	M. Maritime Co
Tanagwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Torilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Tilanda	Dairdrch	M. M. & Co
Tootician	Pyle	K. N. & Co
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Uriana	Tallent	M. & Co.
Varzine	Hamiltone	Dock Manager
Vaiuara	Bova	J. F. & Co
Varela	Hodyson	M. M. & Co
Varsova	Roose	M. M. & Co
Warturn	Thomson	Dock Manager
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Zoroastrian	Osborne	C. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

PERSIA 2,950 cwts. cottonseed L. Dreyfus & Co., 30 bales cow hides R. M. Kooka, 64 bales cow hides W. and A. Graham & Co., and 10 bales cow hides P. E. Boyce & Sons.

FOR HULL.

Vigo 3,260 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros., 971 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR KOBE.

SAIGON MARU 4,300 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

COLOMBO MARU 300 bales cotton T. Yeeasa, 1,200 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

COLOMBO MARU 300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

COLOMBO MARU 274 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

COLOMBO MARU 200 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Caithness from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,095 tons coal.

S.S. Bassano from Middlesbro' and Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co.—97 bales paper 1 case paper, 260 drums, paint and colour, 15 cases paint and colour, 436 kegs 100 5/20 tons, smithy coal.

S.S. Katanga from Middlesbro' Agents K. Nixon and Co.—2,500 casks cement, 9 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 382 kegs drugs, 8 cases, 41 bales canvas, 9 drums oil, 20 kegs paint.

S.S. Querimba from Rangoon and Coast, Agents M. M. and Co.—50,114 bags rice, 650 bags millet, 300 bags beans, 2,880 bags cottonseed, 1,000 cases candles, 250 bales cotton, 20 cases camphor, 240 bags poonac, 1,710 bags cocoanuts, 81 bags copra, 74 cases c. n. oil, 57 bags wet salted hides, 25 bags pepper, 179 cases tea 91 chests tea, 16 half chests tea, 1,419 pieces scantlings, 478 bundles.

S.S. Kasara from Bushire, Agents M. M. and Co.— 3 bundles specie, 13 boxes specie, 1 tin gold coins, 12 crates pomegranates, 1,265 bundles wet dates, 26 bags raisins, 11 bundles sharkfins, 3 cases tortoise shells.

COTTON TRADE'S POSITION.

SIR C. W. MACARA ON MARKETS STILL OPEN.

Sir C. W. Macara, who is President of both the English and the International Cotton Spinners' Federations, contributes to the September number of the "Financial Review of Reviews" a long article on the effect of the war upon industry and the measures which it is desirable should be taken at the present time in the interests not only of the cotton trade, but of the whole community. The conclusions he arrives at are as under:—

1. It is quite as essential to success that the leaders of industry, commerce, finance, transport, and labour should work together and in co-operation with the Government to give as much employment as possible, as it is for the military and naval forces to play their part.

2. All existing organisations of industry, trade, finance, transport, labour, and philanthropic effort at present established should be utilised to the full. The starting of new organisations by those who are inexperienced is greatly to be deprecated.

3. Many employers of labour may prefer to contribute towards relief by giving employment at a financial sacrifice instead of contributing largely to relief funds.

4. The general public, while practising economy, should, as far as their circumstances will admit, continue to live as much as possible as in normal times, which will tend to help employment, and possibly prevent waste of the more expensive and perishable foodstuffs and consequent loss to the growers, fruit-pickers, &c.,

5. There is great urgency for the adoption of systematic relief, not to interfere with any existing fund or to superimpose new funds, but to systematise all funds and prevent overlapping in collecting and distributing.

6. All sections of the community should assist, doing it in the way most suitable to their circumstances and in the manner that is calculated to be the most useful.

TRADE WHICH MAY BE DONE.

The total exports and imports of the United Kingdom (Sir Charles says) amount to about £1,300,000,000 per annum, and of this vast total £500,000,000 represents the trade done with the nations of Europe, most of which are now engaged in war. It is prudent to assume that a large proportion of this trade must be suspended for the present, but if we maintain our command of the seas and a financial crash is avoided, there is no reason why we should not be able to carry on our trade, amounting to £800,000,000, with the nations not engaged in war, reducing the working hours, but still giving the working people sufficient employment to prevent acute distress.

I have not made any estimate of the increase in the production of cotton goods in England on account of the paralysis of the cotton trade on the Continent, which is largely engaged in making goods for its home markets. In England the home market absorbs only one-fifth of our cotton manufactures. That will show the unpractical nature of the propositions which are being made to capture German and Austrian trade at all events so far as cotton is concerned. Whatever we are likely to accomplish in this way will, in my opinion, come naturally. A tangible advantage, however, may accrue to English trade from the reduction in the price of the new season's cotton crop on account of the necessarily diminished demand from the Continent. This might materially increase our trade with India and China, where cheapness is an important factor.

OUR CHIEF MARKETS.

Although our large Continental trade is cut off, fortunately India and China absorb about half of the cotton trade's exports, and we have a very considerable trade with Japan. the United States of America, Canada, Brazil, Mexico, the Argentine. West and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries. Then we have our home requirements, which may be, of course, considerably curtailed. This gives a fair idea of our position, which may enable us to pass through the crisis by an organised reduction of the working hours of the mills, as we have successfully done before. But this depends, of course, upon the making of satisfactory financial arrangements to meet the present circumstances, together with the maintenance of sea routes, free from molestation by the warships of the enemy. It is obvious that this great industry will be more severely affected than any other industry, and, in my opinion, it has a special claim upon the nation should circumstances compel that claim to be made.

The rates of insurance, Sir Charles further says, have been high, and out of all proportion to the actual war risks. No export of cotton goods is possible on such terms. The margins of profit are exceedingly narrow in the cotton trade. No doubt, as the Government's naval plans develop, these rates will come down, but time is all-important, and if rates of insurance and freights do not come down soon it may be advisable that the Government should take the whole risk of insuring both hulls and cargoes at rates that should not destroy the margin of profit in the exports of cotton goods.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The rainfall has diminished and been practically confined to the south of the Peninsula, north-east India and Burma. The weather is somewhat disturbed off the north Madras coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Central India east; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, north Punjab, north Hyderabad and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, east United Provinces, west Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Table Island one inch, Tavoy and Bassein one and a half, Moulmein three, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu two, Yamethin three, Maymyo one and a half, Jessore two, Burdwan one, Dinapur and Jalpaiguri one and a half, Bangalore two, Cuddalore one, Ootacamund one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain on the east Madras coast.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd September, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.82in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the submontane districts; night temperature is in excess at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in slight defect in east Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.12in. of rain and Amraoti 0.25in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.60in. and Aurangabad 0.17in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in the north Punjab, the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, south Malabar and on the Coromandel coast while isolated showers have again occurred in the Central Provinces. No precipitation has been reported to-day from the United Provinces, Gujarat, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan.

A few showers may occur in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Malabar, Mysore and on the Coromandel coast and possibly in the south-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8·30 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 22nd of September 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date.	Variation 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN-ARMA—						
Bushire						
Do. (21th)	90.1	75.2	95	..		
Jask	94.1	84.1	81	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	97.8	85.0	62	..	0.53	0.81
						76
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.5	82.1	68	..	9.58	4.
Rawalpindi	..	63.0	77	0.82	22.72	0.36
Lahore	92.3	76.6	68	..	19.12	4.94
Sirsa	91.3	75.9	83	..		
Ambala	89.9	72.8	91	..		
Delhi	91.2	77.8	80	..	29.18	6.38
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.1	75.5	75	0.02	28.82	5.57
Mainpuri	90.8	74.5	87	..	23.32	1.51
Jhansi	90.6	75.1	71	..	24.86	—6.24
Cawnpore	89.0	76.9	87	..	28.32	—2.65
Allahabad	89.8	75.5	75	..	36.15	3.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104.9	80.8	76	..	4.43	—2.17
Karachi	84.6	79.1	91	..	6.85	0.72
Ajmer	85.9	75.2	81	..	18.74	0.15
Jaipore	91.1	72.4	80	..	23.97	2.69
Kotah	90.8	76.6	72	..	24.09	—1.83
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.0	75.2	72	..	11.25	—1.79
Dwarka	87.0	78.7	84	..	17.13	3.57
Veraval	82.0	76.1	85	..	26.57	0.76
Rajkot	88.5	73.0	85	..	34.11	9.70
Bhavnagar Para	89.6	74.4	91	..	38.56	19.08
Surat	86.5	77.3	90	..	56.83	18.45
Ahmedabad	90.8	75.5	86	..	39.33	10.78
Deesa	90.9	73.6	84	..	26.55	3.63
Neemuch	85.6	72.2	90	..	28.00	1.51
Indore	84.1	70.1	93	..	25.48	—3.72
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.9	74.3	84	..	46.04	—3.08
Saugor	86.8	69.6	88	..	32.11	—8.64
Hoshangabad	87.9	72.6	89	0.12	43.31	—3.15
Khandwa	87.0	72.8	83	..	29.43	3.40
Akola	89.4	72.9	80	..	26.05	—0.26
Amraoti	88.2	72.5	92	0.25	30.61	3.23
Nagpur	90.2	74.0	78	..	33.89	—2.77
Chanda	88.7	75.2	85	0.08	34.74	—11.08
Raipur	89.2	76.1	89	..	41.23	—1.03
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	77.5	84	0.05	80.64	13.81
Ratnagiri	83.3	74.1	82	..	12437	21.11
Mormugao	84.0	74.2	93	..	11209	27.88
Karwar	84.8	72.1	94	..	14371	34.56
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.9	69.8	85	0.60	25.98	8.46
Ahmednagar	85.6	65.8	83	..	16.54	—2.28
Poona	84.6	68.7	90	..	27.74	8.92
Sholapur	89.0	70.5	81	..	22.97	2.21
Bijapur	85.3	69.4	81	..	11.98	—0.83
Belgaum	80.9	60.5	93	..	78.66	42.13
Aurangabad	86.1	68.4	83	0.17	24.65	1.48
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.2	71.5	82	..	52.16	17.56
Hyderabad	86.2	73.0	75	..	37.09	14.39
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.5	75.9	82	..	13219	25.55
Calicut	87.6	78.1	86	..	90.60	3.78
Cochin	87.9	74.7	83	0.22	70.54	0.04
Colombo	88.4	73.5	94	..	17.87	—1.94
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.1	80.2	86	..	21.15	—0.85
Bellary	91.8	74.1	66	..	9.80	0.61
Cuddapah	93.1	76.6	81	..	15.19	—2.82
Madras	91.6	71.9	79	0.72	19.26	4.66
Bangalore	87.8	62.4	90	2.08	14.04	—3.1
Coimbatore	91.0	72.4	98	0.03	3.68	—.35
Trichinopoly	97.7	77.1	62	0.92	7.03	—.80
Madura	91.5	77.3	71	..	9.93	0.29

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba.

Bombay, September 21st 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.872	inches.
Temperature of Air	80.6	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5	"
Dew Point	75.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.834	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	5.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1	"
Minimum do. do.	77.1	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WNW	W.WSW.WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	107	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.05	inches.
Total fall during month	26.89	"
Total fall during year	80.79	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd	0.00	"

STANDARD BAROMETER READIG.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 22nd September 1914 was 30·086 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.15 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill. ft. in	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill ft. in
	Sept.			Sept.		
Tu	22	m 0 36	29 8	22	m 6 23	16 3
		0 38a	28 10		6 40a	13 11
W	23	m 1 22	29 5	23	m 7 8	17 1
		1 17a	28 1		m 7 22a	14 3
Th	24	m 2 11	28 10	24	m 7 56	18 4
		2 4a	27 1		8 8a	15 0
F	25	m 3 6	27 10	25	m 8 52	19 7
		2 59a	25 10		9 0a	16 2
S	26	m 4 10	26 9	26	m 10 15	20 9
		3 48a	24 7		10 1a	17 6
Sun	27	m 5 28	26 0	27	m 0 15	20 11
		5 11a	23 8		11 39a	18 5
M	28	m 7 8	25 10	28	m 1 46a	20 3
		7 1a	23 6			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 22 (Tuesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 36m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35m.
" 24 (Thursday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 34m.
" 25 (Friday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 33m.
" 26 (Saturday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 33m.
" 27 (Sunday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 32m.
" 28 (Monday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 31m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th, 11th 18 3m, p m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 3-3m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0h, p.m. First Quarter 26th 5h. 33-3 p.m. Full Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 9m.a.m. Apogee, 6th, 10th, p.m

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 22nd, 14	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st 22nd Sept. to 1913	June 1st 22nd Sept. to 1912
	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0 05	80 64	68 36	48 47
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0 02	83 38	78 71	53 01
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospital.]	0 02	85 73	78 07	53 08
Byculla [J. J Hospital] ..	0 03	92 51	80 61	52 71

WALL COLLAPSE ENQUIRY.

At the morgue, yesterday, the coroner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey resumed the enquiry regarding the deaths of Sagoonabai and Dhaku, both labourers, who were killed by the collapse of a wall under construction at the Akbar Press, Carnac Road.

Superintendent Sanderson, assisted by Inspector Barnes, led the evidence; Mr. B. T. Desai watched on behalf of Lowji Trimbuk, the contractor.

Cumrudin Elahibux, a brick-layer, further examined, said pieces of rubble came in the mortar. Some of them were about three inches square. The workmen used to throw away the bits but sometimes they remained in the mortar. Pieces of rubbish were always found in the mortar, and a brick-layer was dismissed for complaining of the quality of the mortar in his presence. The man was dismissed three days before the wall collapsed. He did not complain because he was afraid of being dismissed. The mortar was not properly ground and it also contained pieces of plaster of an old wall. Such pieces would not get ground properly and some would remain in spite of 150 revolutions in the mill. There was no support for the wall.

The enquiry was adjourned.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

The following candidates have passed the different examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, held in the current month.

L. C. P. & S.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Vishnu Balkrishna Behere; Sub-Assistant Surgeon Narbadashanker Bhanushanker; Sub-Assistant Surgeon Madhavrai Himatrai Dholakia; Sub-Assistant Surgeon Umlashanker Devshanker Joshi; Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dadabhai Behramji Kapadia; Sub-Assistant Surgeon Anant Bhujang Sardeshpande; Mr. Jeevan Durlabh Dhruv.

FIRST L. C. P. & S.—Mr. Kawasji Pirozshaw Hodiwala; Mr. Rustamji Jamshedji Vakil.

FIRST M. C. & S.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Narayan Hari Kulkarni; Sub-Assistant Surgeon Balkrishna Mukund Sohoni. Sohoni.

SECOND M. C. P. & S.—Miss Myrtle Machado.

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Malwa, with the homeward Mails of the 12th instant, arrived Aden at noon, on Sunday, the 20th idem.

It will be remembered that the Malwa was delayed in Bombay, and did not leave till Tuesday the 15th.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, September 21

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	1,400
Imports	1,995

London, September 21.

Bar Silver spot	23 5-8	
White Java sugar Sept-Oct.	London ..	23-6
Para Rubber	2-8	
Wheat afloat to United Kingdom	1,6 55,000	
Cottonseed	115	
Wheat choice white Karachi sellers	..	46-6
Ceylon Rubber spot	2 0-1/2	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 22nd September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 11¾ lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE,

There is no change in rates and the tone of the market is quiet with very little doing.

Quotations:—

BANKS SELLING—	s. d.
T. T. ready	..1 3 13/16
D D. mail	..1 3¾
T. T. forward. Oct.	..1 3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	..1 4½
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1 4 ¾
60 d/s Japan	..148½

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 up for spot at 23 5/8. In the local market rates are almost unchanged and ready bars are offering at 74-15 cum duty.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	8	0
Sovereigns. (dragons)	15	0	0
Ready Bar silver	74	15	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 19th and 20th September 1914.

	Bars,	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	*13	14,626
B.B. & C. I. Railway	33	39,929

* Boxes and bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

A few transactions in the vicinity of Rs. 92 were reported in Government Paper to-day.

The Share Market remained closed.

COTTON.

Last night the closing rates were Rs. 219 for good Broach, Rs. 152 for fully good Bengal and Rs. 185 for fine Khamgaon Akola January and these were the opening quotations this morning. In the early afternoon prices were about Rs. 2 lower all round. At Colaba the tone of the market was quiet and there was little business doing. Closing rates are Rs. 215½ for good Brocah, Rs. 147 for f

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

WORK DONE DURING PAST YEARS.

The following extracts are taken from the report of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for the year 1913-1914, to be presented to the general meeting to be held on the 26th Sept. 1914:—

The very first matter which engaged the attention of your Committee was the question of the proposed Banking Legislation. They were asked by Government whether the terms "Bank" "Bankers" etc., should not, in future, be restricted to Companies registered under the Indian Companies' Act, and suggestions were invited as to whether Banks should be subject to certain restrictions in addition to those provided for in the Indian Companies' Act of 1913. Your Committee approved of the suggestion that the term "Bank" be restricted to Companies under the Indian Companies' Act and also suggested that the somewhat imposing term "Banker" should be put to the same restrictions as the term "Bank." With regard to the other restrictions their proposals were fully published and will also be given in full in the Report of the Chamber. The Committee suggested, in addition, that it was imperatively necessary to restrict the use of the term "Savings Bank," which had, in the eyes of the Indian public, a high prestige, and that none but Presidency Banks and Government Postal Dept. should be allowed to run Savings Banks. There were several other suggestions also made by the Committee with regard to Auditors, Registration of Foreign Companies etc.

SMALL CAUSES COURT DECREES.

It was brought to the notice of your Committee by the Commission Agents' Association that the Bombay Small Causes Court did not award interest after the date of the filing of the suit. Your Committee represented to the Judges of the High Court of Bombay the extreme necessity for removing this hardship and injustice to merchants and prayed that the Judges of Small Causes Court be given discretionary powers to award interest after the date of the filing of the suit. Correspondence with regard to the subject is going on; and your Committee hope that this suggestion will be granted and a cause of much needless annoyance to the Commercial Community will be removed.

The Government appointed a Committee to consider the manifold important questions regarding the development of Bombay. Your Committee were invited to send a representative to give evidence on these questions and also to record their views on the subjects mentioned in the Government Resolutions. And your Committee sent a representation setting forth their views on the subject.

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The proposal brought forward by the Vice-Chairman of this Chamber and taken up by your Committee regarding a Commercial Congress received a warm support from the public and all the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations and it was resolved to hold the first session of this Congress in November. Owing, however, to the unfortunate circumstances now prevailing, this idea may have to be postponed. It is acknowledged on all hands that such a Congress will be a great factor in the way of Indian commercial development and progress.

The Government of India appointed a Committee to consider the question of the uniformity of weights and measures. Your Committee were invited to give their views on this subject and they set forth, in detail, answers to all the questions of the Weights and Measures Committee, observing that uniformity, for the whole of the country, at one stroke, may not be feasible but a gradual progress towards that goal, by aiming at uniformity in weights of each Presidency, would appear to be a suggestion deserving consideration.

SAFETY AT SEA.

The Government of India appointed a Committee to enquire into the sufficiency of the existing rules in respect of the provision of the Life saving appliances in vessels plying to, from, or within British India Waters. Your Committee, who were invited to send their opinion on the question set by the Life Saving Appliances Committee, forwarded a representation on the subject.

The Government College of Commerce was established during the course of the year. Mr. D. E. Wacha was nominated as the representative of the Chamber on the Advisory Board of the College.

Your Committee are glad to report that their correspondence with the Government regarding the question of the weight of sample packets by Inland Post has resulted in their suggestion being accepted by the Government and the limit of weight, for sample packets sent by the Inland Post, has been raised from 80 Tolas to 200 Tolas.

Your Committee had no suggestions to make with regard to the proposed act for the control of Ropeways, sent to them for opinion.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

Your Committee drew the attention of the Government to Section 166 of the Indian Companies' Act which empowered even a single contributory to present a petition to a Court for winding up a Joint Stock Company, the effect being that, though a majority of shareholders might hold that the Company might be allowed to continue its work one contributory could bring about trouble by presenting a petition formulating charges valid or invalid. Your Committee observed that something should be done to protect especially Banking Institutions against the *malafide* intentions of individual contributories, and that it should be held either that contributories holding shares to a particular amount only could present a petition to a Court or that preliminary enquiries should be *in camera* and they hope that some measures may be taken to remedy the present state of things.

CEMENT MONOPOLY.

The negotiations for a contract between the Punjab Government and a London syndicate, which was in the nature of a monopoly, created much stir in Commercial and Industrial circles. Your Committee brought this matter to the notice of the Government of India and requested that they would be pleased not to sanction the proposals of the Punjab Government without publishing the terms of the concessions in the "Gazette of India" and inviting public opinion on the matter.

SERIAL LOADING.

Your Committee drew the attention of the Government to the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir T. Wynne late President, Railway Board, to the Hon'ble Sir G. N. Chitnavis at a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, wherein it was stated that if the scheme of serial loading proved successful on the G. I. P. Ry., all the other Railway systems in the country would be asked to adopt it, and asked what the Government had decided in the matter. To this the Government replied that no complaint having been received from merchants on any Railway System other than the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Railway Board did not propose to move further in the direction of requiring all Railways to adopt one uniform method, resembling, in every detail, that in force on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the causes on the recent fires on the Cotton Green and Your Committee were asked to nominate their representative on the Commission. The Chairman of the Chamber was nominated as the representative of this Chamber.

INCOME TAX ADVISORY BOARDS.

Your Committee were asked, by the Government, their opinion as to whether it was desirable that Advisory Boards composed of non-official gentlemen nominated by the Revenue heads of districts should be formed to assist officials in the work of assessment under the Income-Tax Act, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar. Your Committee did not approve of the suggestion and gave it as their opinion that the present system was calculated not only to give the least possible offence to the parties concerned but also to assure accurate information, and further suggested that if the Government should desire to try the suggested Advisory Boards for a few years, they may be established in connection with the Commissioner of Income-Tax only for disposal of appeals from the decision of the Collector. And that even in this case it should be optional for the petitioner to have his case decided without the Advisory Board by the Commissioner.

Your Committee drew, again, at the suggestion of the Deshi Beopar Mandal of Lahore, the attention of the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to the desirability of having Intermediate Class on the. B. B. & C. I. Railway.

TOBACCO BILL.

Your Committee were consulted by the Government of Bombay with regard to the Draft Bill for the amendment of the Bombay Tobacco Act IV of 1857. They suggested several changes and amendments in the Draft Bill and hoped that the entire measure would be so modified as to remove restrictions, which were sought to be imposed, and which led to imposition of those embarrassments, the removal of which was the guiding motive for which the Bill was about to be introduced in the Legislative Council.

FINANCE OF THE CHAMBER.

In order to cope with the increasing work demanded of the Chamber your Committee have proposed that the Annual Subscription of the Chamber should be increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40, a proposal which will be placed for adoption before an extraordinary Meeting of the Chamber.

Your Committee were asked their opinion by the Government with regard to the present constitution of the electorate for returning a member to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Indian Commercial community and with regard to two alternative forms of electorate as suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Your Committee disapproved of the alternative suggestions of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and represented to the Government that considering the increasing representative character of the Chamber, Government would be pleased to continue the same confidence in this Chamber.

There was an increase of 21 members in the membership of the Chamber and 5 ceased to be members.

RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A rumour is prevalent that the various railways in India will place at the disposal of the Government a body of one hundred and fifty men for service abroad—in Europe or East Africa.

The suggestion is surely one which will appeal to all loyal subjects and many will willingly offer their services,—in truth some are putting their names down at this early stage.

On the G. I. P. Railway,—amongst the volunteers, there is truly a genuine patriotic feeling which is largely shared by the members of the railway force, and which will surely be the means of constituting a very efficient body of men, which the Government is sure to appreciate and which also is destined to encourage similiar orginizations.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. L.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

S. S. Laomedon:—The steamer Laomedon, 4,268 tons, Captain H. W. Ewans arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore which port she left on Sept. 14 with ballast.

S. S. Sydney:—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sydney, 2,500 tons, Captain T. Antononsi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea which port she left on Aug 24 with a general cargo and passengers.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. 180—D7

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged.	13,54,934	8	10
Fourth Instalment of East Khandesh Subscriptions thro. Mr. Otto Rothfeld I.C.S., of which the following are the mail Items:—			
Talgaon City	105	13	0
Jalgaon Taluka	2,141	14	9
Yaval Taluka	2,177	0	0
Madhav Taluka	75	0	0
Raver Taluka	510	12	3
Edalabad Peta	3,289	5	9
Total	8,300	0	0
The People of Panchmahals & Rewa Kantha	6,199	4	3
The First Instalment from Bombay Postal Circle. The Officers & Staff (including Postmen & Menials) of the General Post Office & City Post Offices, Bombay	3,000	0	0
Third Instalment from Dharwar District	2,428	0	0
The Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol.	2,000	0	0
Some of the Officers & People of Porebunder State	667	0	0

Dr. R. S. Bourke Esq., Rs. 150; Collection from Emanuel Church, Girgaon, Rs. 127-9-3; Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Rs. 101; Messrs. K. P. Kothare & Co., Rs. 101; the Purdeshi Dhobies, Rs. 100-8-0; H. G. Bulkley Esq., Rs. 100; Kersaspji R. Dadachanji Esq., Rs. 100; the Karelwadi Mahomedan Dhobies, Rs. 100; the Gujarati Dhobies, Rs. 100; Collections at All Saints Church, Kirkee on 6th. September 1914, Rs. 93-2-0; K. V. Adhikari, Rs. 50; "A Parsee Lady," Rs. 25; Diamond Jubilee Washing Co., Rs. 25; Dorab B. Mody Esq., Rs. 20; Delhi Mahomedan Dhobies, Rs. 20; Telanji's Thalbar Hill Dhobies, Rs. 15; G. M. Gumpta Esq., Rs. 15; Telangi's Chalwadi, Rs. 15; Khambhat Mahomedan Dhobies, Rs. 10; Mrs. Bhikhaiji D. Mody, Rs. 10; Telanji's of Colaba, Rs. 6; Master Keki D. Mody, Rs. 5; Master Dady D. Mody, Rs. 5; Miss Rutti D. Mody, Rs. 5; Miss Perin D. Mody, Rs. 5; Miss Keti D. Mody, Rs. 5; Mahartta Parbhays Moholla Dhobies, Rs. 5; Mahartta Jacob Circle Dhobies, Rs. 5; Lucknowi Mahomedan Dhobies, Rs. 5; Royal Washing Co., Rs. 5 Bondelles of Bombay, Rs. 3; Addition collection from Chaplain St. Mary's Church, Parel, Rs. 2; total Rs. 13,78,863-0-4.

The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if Donors who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send same to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie Kt. (Bank of Bombay.).

A CORRECTION.

In the list of subscriptions to the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund published in our Tuesday's columns, the amount of Rs. 227-11-0 was inadverently omitted after the name "The Headmaster, Staff and Boys of the Elphinstone Middle School."

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	95,856
Surat Branch, per Mrs. Advani, 1st Instalment.	1500
Ahmedabad Branch, per Mrs. Ramanbhai	3,700

Miss Banaji, Staff & pupils of the Lai Ratanbai F. Panday School, Rs. 130; Misses Hormusjee M. Cama, Rs. 100; A. Parsee, Rs 100; Tenants of Karanjia Building, Grant Road, Rs. 32; Mrs. Aimai Limjeebhai Mistry, Rs. 25; Mrs. & Miss S. Setna, Rs 11; Mrs. Ardesir D. Randelia, Rs. 10; Mrs. E. S. Malla, Rs. 25; Mrs Sadekally Kikabhai, Rs. 25; Mrs. Venkanna Y. Balaram, in memory of the late Ellappa Balaram, Rs. 100; A Zorastrian, Rs. 5; Kunvari Shri Rupaliba of Limbdi, Rs. 125; Uvrani Shri Nandkunverba of Limbdi, Rs. 125; Mahi Kantha Branch per Treasury Officer, 187; Porbandar State Branch per Major Hancock, Rs. 149; Total Rs. 1,02,207.

Mrs. Shane, Rajkot, Box of men's clothing, Miss Netecher, J. J. Hospital. Vests and socks, Mrs. Driver, Gokak Falls, 40 pillow cases, 13 woollen vests and scarf, Mr. Dhunji Pragji Vora, Books for Indian Troops, Mrs. A R. Luck, 1 doz. socks, 1 doz. balaclava caps, 3 doz. jerseys and books, A. sympathiser, Parcel warm clothes, A. Zarthosti, Muffler, pencils and books, Mrs. Dwarkadas Ranchorlas, 392 yards cotton cloth, A. Zorastrian, Parcel of clothes, Ladies of Ahmednagar, per Mrs. Hunt, Large quantity of pillows, bed socks and bandages, Per Hon. Mr. Rodda, Dharwar, collected by small shopkeepers, 10, 000 Bidees, Mr. R. C. Stewart, Aurangabad, Parcel comforts for Indian Troops, H. H. Rani of Miraj, (Senior) 100 pillows, "Victory" Clothes, 2 boxes gauze, and testing set, Mr. G. C. O. Wood. 2 boxes warm clothing and books, Mr. Narandas Thakersey, and Mrs. L. Lakhmidas, per Mr. Setalvad, 39 yards flannel, 16 yards flannel for shirts, 4 yards black sanat, Mrs. Gahagan, 6 flannel coats, 5 pyjama trousers, Miss Douglas, Jalna, Parcel warm clothing, Messrs. W & A. Graham & Co., quantity "Times of India" weekly, Girls and Subordinate Staff, of Mahomedan Female Orphanage 6 doz. housewifes' D. B. A. Sion Woollen and Cotton trousers, Commercial Gymkhana, Flannel dressing gown, 9 pipes, 4 packs cards, Mrs. A. M. Rose, 2 khaki coats, dressing gown, 2 shirts, Muffler, old linen and magazines, Mrs. A. L. Smith, old linen, etc., Mrs. Nyampalli, 36 doz. safety pins, ½ doz. handkerchiefs, Mrs. S. W. Kamat, Magazines, Mrs M. R. Vajifdar, Books.

J. A. D. MCBAIN,
Honorary General Secretary.

AHMEDABAD LADIES' COLECTION.

The second weekly meeting of the Ladies' War Relief Fund, Ahmedabad, Centre, was held on Monday, at 5-30 p.m. in the Ladies Club. Mrs. Kennedy presided. Mrs. David Joseph of Delhi Gate, Miss. Simaba Abraham of the Mahalaxi Female Training College and Mrs. Manjulaxmi Devprasad of Raipur were elected members of the Central Committee in addition to the ladies already elected. Rs. 1,100-6 were subscribed.

THANA DISTRICT BRANCH

List of subscribers of the Thana District Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, up to 19th September:—

Khan Bahadur F. A. Moos, L.M. & S., Retired Assistant Surgeon, Thana, 500; Messrs. Lalbhai Ambaram, Acting District Deputy Collector, Thana, 35; M. G. Mhaskar, Special Land Acquisition Officer of Railway, 50; B. B. Reporter, Thana, 20; Hari Gangadhar Joshi, Pleader, Thana, 50; Sorabji Dosabhoy Dongriwalla, 50; S. G. Bhawe Sand Contractor, 25; Pandurang Vithal Patil of Bandra, 25; Mahomed Sayed Haji Shartuddin Faki of Bhiwndi, 51; Ratansi Gopal Thakkur of Bhiwndi 25; Shridhar Wasudeo Karve of Bhiwndi, 25; Bhaskar Wasudeo Kunte of Bhiwndi, 35; Cawasji Shapurji Shet, Parsi of Bhiwndi, 21; Lakhmidas Kuverji, through Mr. Narottam Lakhmidas Shet of Bhiwndi, 51; Wasudeo Ramchandra Ghanwatkar of Bhiwndi, 51; Appaji Ganesh Daflekar of Kelva, Mahim, 25; Bamonji Shapurji of Dahanu, 25; Chhotalal Khimji Thakkar of Dahanu, 25; Gopal Khimji Thakkar of Dahanu 81; Chandramel Umedmal Marwadi of Dahanu, 51; Premji Luxman Thakkar of Dahanu, 81; Nurjorji Dhunjibhai of Dahanu, 51; Keshavji Mandan Thakkar of Dahanu, 25; Kakchand Jethaji Marwadi of Dahanu, 20; Shivram Multanmal Marwadi of Dahanu 25; Vithal Balkrishna Chaudhari, Inamdar, Kanchand Taluka Wada, 25; Bhikaji Amrit Chaudhari, Inamdar, Kanchand Taluka Wada, 25; Haribhai Premanand of Umbargaon, 201; Messrs. Abkari Farmers of Umbargaon, 101; Mahadeorao Bhikaji Pimputkar of Khatalwada, Umbargaon, 25; Gambhirmal Jasrupji Marwadi, of Tansa, 25; Jiwan Lina Koli of Maroli 25; Trobhuwan Gandabhai of Umbargaon, 25; Pranjiwan Maniklal of Khatalwala, 20; Bhima Kanaji of Khatalwada, 20; P. A. Cordereio, L.M. & S., Acting Civil Surgeon, Thana, 60; K. P. Moolen, L.M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Thana, 50; Edulji Shapurji Shroff, Thana, 50; P. R. Tata, Thana, 50; Cooverji Framji Divecha, Thana, 25; K. B. Wasudeo, Assistant Judge, Thana, 100; J. D. Dikshit, District Session Judge, Thana, 200; C. B. Divecha and son 100; C. V. Kaduskar, Sub-Judge, Thana, 100; Sakharam Keshav Bhagwat, Government Pleader, Thana, 100; Damodar Parashram Vaidya, Pleader, Thana, 50; B. W Kissan, I.C.S., B. Sites, Bandra, 50; Vasantlal J. Bhatt Bandra, 31; Ghelabhai, Bandra, 21; Shamji Ranchhod, Bandra, 25; A. K. Makba, Bandra, 100 Shalanali Peerbhoy, Bandra 50; Miya Mahomed Jan Damji, Bandra, 50; Aga Hajji Ibrahim, Bandra, 20; Motiram Patil, Bandra, 29; The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Bandra, 100; C. W. Patel, Bandra, 40; Khan Bahadur R. R. Dadina, L.M. & S., Retired Assistant Surgeon, 25; Collections made by Khan Bahadur R. R. Dadina, 111-4-0; Collections made by Mr. Motiram at Danda, 110; Collections made by Mr. Tukaram Lakna Patel, 32; Messrs. Vithal Dinkar Karnik, Dahanu, 31; Meherwanji Dadabhai and Co., Abkari Farmers, Dahanu, 151; Khudad Nasarwanji, Dahanu, 21; Ladku Hal Patil of Dive, Bhiwndi, 25; Govind Chango Patil of Kevni, 25; H. F. Knight, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Prant Kazan, 150; Narayanrao and Ratanshah, Railway Contractors, 101; Mamud Dawood Shet of Khardi, Sholapur, 51; Shankarrao Hari Deshmukh of Dolkhamb, 41; Krishna Pad Patil of Sathgaon, 25; Ahmed Ismal Memon of Khardi. 25; Abdul Kadir Walad Mahomed, Kotwal of Khardi, 31; Shivram Malhar Patil Dhanke, of Nandgaon, 51; Prabhakar V. Gupte, Thana, 25; (first instalment); G. B. Pradhan, Thana, 100; Bhagwant Appaji Padhye, Thana, 25; Motilal Hargovinddas, Thana, 151; Parmanand Ramkrishna, Thana, 125; Gangadas Vithaldas, Thana, 20; Tribhuvandas Jamnadas, Thana, 125; Mangaldas Davidas, Thana, 100; Ratansi Premji, Thana, 200; Sakharlal Atmaram, Thana, 25; Mukund S. Patil of Andheri, 25; B. D. D'Mello of Andheri, 20; Haji Abdulla Haji Sumar Khot of Ghatkopar, 201; Sheth Meghji Wallabhdas of Ghatkopar and Kirol, 201; Madhavrao Balkrishna Tamhane of Bhiwndi, 21; Rajaram Abaji Thakre Mahalkari of Mokhada Petha, 25; Gulabchand Gomaji of Achhari, Peta Umbargaon, 40; Mangal Bhika Bhandari of Nargol, 35; Bawa Sukar Bhandari of Nargol, 35; Khan Bahadur Ardesar Dorabji Shet of Deheri, 400; Messrs. Pattonji Vikaji and Pirojsha Vikaji of Saronde, 101; Hurmoji Limjibhai of Warwade Saronde, 51; Sorabji Nawroji Patel, of Nargol, 51; Sorabji Bahiramji Patel of Tadgaon, 35; Kikaji Pestonji of Nargol, 51; Dinshaw Adarji Wadia of Nargol, 51; Seryarji Manekji Gonda of Nargol, 51; Nawroji Dadabhai of Nargol, 25; Naoroji Manekji Palseti of Saronde, 25; Mancharji Rattanji Wasewalla of Nargol, 35; Kundanmal Bhagwandas of Karbele, 25; Ukad Kanji of Maroli, 25; Mahadeo Narayan Dhapre of Maroli. 51; M. N. Antia, Thana, 50; Keshav Appa Padhye, B.A.L.L.B., High Court, Pleader, Thana, 50; Ratanji Jivanji of Bombay Tarf-Chamber, 20; B. N. Sanjana, Sub-Judge, Kazan, 30; Shridhar Ramchandra Bhagwat Inamdar of Nanale, Salsette, 78; Keshavlal Kashilal, Inamdar of Valnai, Salsette, 70; Sakharam Ganesh Phadke of Kalyan, 25; Lt.-Colonel, K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., Retired Civil Surgeon, Andheri, 200; Mr. Khanderao Ramchandra Talpade of Borivali, 100.

RED CROSS GIFTS.

WORK OF THE WAR GIFTS DEPOTS AT BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The St. John's Ambulance war gifts depot at Bombay have shipped 248 ten-bed units of Red Cross gifts for the Indian Expeditionary Force, and 62 more units of gifts, making a total of 300 are ready. The Indian Council of the Association aims at sending one thousand ten-bed units with the Force. The Council has been at work for little over a month, so that the amount of gifts collected is very remarkable.

The Council is urgently in need of funds to carry on the great work which it has undertaken for the sick and suffering. It has established permanent head-quarters in a prominent position on the Mall with the flag of the familiar white cross flowing over the entrance. The war head-quarters always presents a scene of great activity, and Major Blackham, General Secretary, with his staff, are kept busy all day and part of the night in replying to enquiries and directing work.

MEETING AT NABHA

The wave of enthusiasm for the Indian War Fund has penetrated into the Native States of India. Among others the Sikh State of Nabha in the Punjab is likely to distinguish itself by its loyalty and liberality. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib has already subscribed £1,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund London and Rs. 10,000 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. A subscription last was started among the State servants and subjects on the 28th of August, and the ideal has been so warmly taken up by the residents of Nabha that about Rs. 35,000 have been subscribed. The first instalment has already been sent to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.

LADIES' MEETING AT THANA.

A representative meeting of the women of Thana, to assist the Bombay branch of the Women's Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund organised by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, was held at Thana at the residence of the District Judge, Mr. J. D. Dikshit recently, Mrs. Anandibhai Dikshit presiding. Women of all communities, Parsi, Christian, Hndu, (Dakshini and Gujarati) were present, though owing to the heavy downpour of rain many were prevented from attending Mrs. Dikshit explained the object of the meeting in Marathi, and the following resolutions were passed:—

That a committee of ladies be appointed to help the Bombay branch of the Women's Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund, to collect articles of comfort for the soldiers, and to help others who will suffer from the effects of the war, and to collect funds for the purpose.

That a list of subscription be opened, and the ladies should be requested to contribute according to their means.

That the President is authorised to send to the Bombay Branch, the subscription collected and articles received.

That the meeting prays God to give success in this terrible war to the British arms.

Donations amounting to about Rs. 175/- were promised on the spot.

MEETING AT RAUPUR.

A meeting of the talukdars and citizens of Raupur was held on Thursday last, presided over by Sheth Nagardas Purshottam. Rs. 1,358 were subscribed on the spot in addition to Rs. 600 already subscribed by the Talukdars of Ranpur.

MEETING AT VALA.

A largly crowded and enthusiastic meeting of all castes and creeds was held in the Taluka School building at Vala on the afternoon of the 16th instant under the presidentship of the State Karbhari, Mr. Ruttonji Pestonji Green, in connection with the Bombay War Relief Fund.

The chief of Vala subscribed Rs. 800 and the Karbhari, Mr. Ruttonji Pestonji Green, Rs. 100. A committee was formed to collect the fund.

BENGALI LADIES' MEETING.

A PERFORMANCE IN AID OF WAR RELIEF FUND.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

A meeting of the Bengali ladies was held on Saturday to raise money in aid of the Indian Relief Fund. The Dowager Maharani of Cooch Behar presided. It was decided to hold an entertainment in the way of an Indian play to be performed by respectable Bengali ladies under the patronage of Lady Carmichael, on the 18th December.

BOMBAY BOHRAS' MEETING POSTPONED.

The public meeting of the Bohra community, of Bombay, called by Messrs. Mahomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy, and A. W. Kajiji, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoys Messrs Shrafully Mamoojee, M. T. Kaderbhoy, A. M. Jivanji, T. M. Kajiji, M. A. Haveliwala, Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy, Essaji Tajbhoy, Yusufali Ibrahimji Bandukwala, and other 75 prominent Borahs, which was to have been held to-day at 5-15 p.m., (S.T.), in the Hall of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy's Tent Factory at Tardeo, has been postponed, but will be held on a date in the near future which will be announced in the press.

AS IT IS IN ENGLAND, AND IS NOT IN POONA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should be greatly obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your valuable paper.

In England.—(Extract from an English paper.) "Last week, on Tuesday night, a soldier carrying his kit bag appeared in the Strand en route for Charing Cross station. A crowd surrounding him; a taxicab was chartered; he was shoved inside and escorted in triumph to the railway station."

In Poona.—Yesterday evening (Sunday) a soldier, non-commissioned officer, visited the Napier Cinema Theatre and took his seat. Soon afterwards a lady and gentleman also came in, the lady sitting next to the soldier.

When she discovered, to her dismay, that she was sitting next to a true born fighting British soldier, she turned to her companion and said, "come and sit between me and this horrid soldier." Instead of him taking no notice of such an insulting request, he did as requested and thus showed his contempt for one of the lads of the bulldog breed who have kept, and are keeping the prestige of the English Empire to the front.

The benefits of war relief funds are fully appreciated, and speaking on behalf of our soldiers at the front, we tender our heartfelt thanks, but I cannot say such remarks from our civilian friends are welcome, more especially at a time of trouble, as now exists.

It is hoped that by bringing this instance to public notice, it may tend to obviate recurrences. It is well known throughout India that the English soldier is worthy of all respect and may I ask, that if possible, our friends in Poona may treat us as our countrymen in England.—Yours, etc.,

INSULTED.

Poona, Sept. 21.

CHINESE ADVANCE INTO TIBET.

CHECKED BY TIBETAN TROOPS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The reinforcements sent recently to his eastern frontier by the Dalai Lama are reported to have been successful for the time being in checking the Chinese advance into Tibet. There appears to be no truth in the rumours circulated by Tibet traders to the effect that a Chinese force had got within a hundred and fifty miles of Lhassa.

Longchan Sharta, who was recently at Simla, is leaving Darjeeling for Chumbi Valley.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. 18[illegible]A 7

DONGRE'S
BALAMRIT.
A wonderful Restorer in Wasting conditions of Children.

Price As. 12 per bottle, postage As. 4
K. T. DONGRE & CO.
Girgaon, BOMBAY

SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES
MALARIA
AND OTHER FEVERS.
Sold all over India.
Proprietors:
MADON, SONS & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
(The Original Madon's Co.),
16-18, Abdool Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.
Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.
Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.
SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.
HARDINGE & Co.,
67, Meadow Street, FORT.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND
Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 24.

Bradbury Mills, Ordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, 4 p.m.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Magistrate," in aid of the Women's Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 25.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Magistrate," in aid of the Women's Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 26.

Bombay Medical Union: Ordinary monthly meeting at the Union Rooms, 7-15 p.m., (S. T.)

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Sept. 23.

1. Orderly N. C. O. Officer for the week ending 26th Inst.—Sergt. H. F. Lodge.
2. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.
   Drills for the current week:—
3. Thursday the 24th inst. The Commandant proposes to hold parade at Pali Hill, members residing in the Fort should send their horses out over night and leave by the 6-20 a.m. train from Church Gate Station. Rendezvous on the Hill 7-30 a.m. Dress, Drill Order, khaki with arms. Thursday evening the 24th Inst.—Drill for Recruits and members of the Corps will be held at the Cathedral Boys High School held at the Cathedral Boys High School from 6 p.m.
4. The following gentleman having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop:—Mr. Valentine Donelau.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEFR ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Sept. 22.

326. Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps from to-days date:—
No. 171 Sapper L. C. Jackson E. E. Company.
No. 172 Sapper F. M. Rockley E. E. Company.
327. Duty.—The following are detailed for 24 hours duty at Mahaluxmi on Thursday next the 24th instant:—
Sergt. Venn, Gunner Bracewell.
Corpl. Whit, Gunner Thomson.
Bombr. Jackson, Gnner Ashton.
Gunner Harris, Gunner Harvey.
Gunner Saxty, Gunner Alder.
Gunner Franklin, Gunner J. C. White.
Gunner Tebbutt.
324. Parades.—The E. E. Company will parade at Headquarters on Wednesday next 23rd instant at 6-15 p.m. for Infantry drill.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt. R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHAN

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Le Pere la Victoire".....Ganne.
Overture—"Zampa" .....Herold.
Valse—"Saints and Sinners" .....Dayson.
Selection "La Bohème" .....Puccini.
Czardas "No. 2" .....Michiels.
Selection "The Balkan Princess" .....Rubens.
Two Step "Fidgety Phil" .....Karl Kaps.
National Anthems (I) "Belgium" (II) "Russia" (III) "France" (IV) "Japan."

BOMBAY GENERAL LIBRARY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library will be held in the Hall of the Framji Cawasji Institute today at 5-30 p.m., (Bombay Time).

NEW CITY LINER.

The New City Line boat, the City of Nagpur arrived in Bombay on Monday night, but her passengers were not landed until yesterday, when the ship sailed into Victoria Docks, and the passengers—about 100 in number—disembarked in comfort. The voyage out was a comfortable one, and was not disturbed by any exciting incidents.

The ship is fitted with every convenience for passenger traffic. She is of 8,000 tons, burden and has a crew of 139.

MOTOR FATALITY.

The coroner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey yesterday concluded his enquiry into the death of a Hindu male, name unknown, who was knocked down and killed by a motor car belonging to Mr. Maneckji Cawasji Petit along Parel Road on the evening of the 18th instant under circumstances already reported.

The occupants of the car were examined, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. They added a rider that no blame attached to any one.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, one attack and one death from cholera were recorded in Bombay city, the plague attack being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba. There were no cases of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes in the above period was 66, as compared with 70 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 91 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday was 1,557, out of which 7 were found to be plague infected. Three of the plague rats came from B Ward, three more from C Ward and one from E Ward.

A HINDU'S COMPLAINT

Motiram Mangalbhai, a Hindu residing in a hut at Worli, has reported to the police that on Monday night he was awakened from his sleep by some one who hit him with a stone. He raised an alarm, whereupon several purdeshis whom he is unable to identify, rushed at him, bound his hands and feet, lifted him up bodily, and put him on the road, with a big stone on his mouth to prevent him speaking. They then entered his hut and stole wearing apparel valued at Rs. 18.

COTTON TOPICS.

"Cotton Topics" is a new journal devoted to the growth, trade and allied trades of cotton. Is is to be published in Bombay every Sunday morning. A perusal of the first three issues shows a promise that the objects with which the journal has been started will be borne out, by the several ably written articles that have already appeared. The paper besides undertaking to furnish copious statistics relative to the cotton trade will publish opinions on different subjects within the sphere prescribed to it. In the first issue we find a note dealing with the optimistic view expressed at the recent Bengal Chamber of Commerce meeting by Mr. Gillan, the member for Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India. The promoters of the journal have shown some temerity in launching it at a time when there is no demand for cotton either in the country or in Europe. However the information furnished by the paper should be of great value generally to cotton merchants and mill-owners and Government in particular for whose edification it has been brought out.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS.

The following Telegraphic Notification was issued yesterday:—

The Telegraph Notification dated the 17th instant, regarding code word in remittance cables being inadmissible unless plain language follows the code word, is hereby cancelled.

As a temporary measure from 0 hours today, (23rd instant), the text of full rate plain language telegrams, including signature, written in English, from India to Great Britain, Aden, Australia, British East Africa including Uganda and Zanzibar, British New Guinea, British North Borneo, British Somaliland, Cyprus, Federated Malay States, Fiji Islands, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Labuan, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Perim, Rhodesia, Seychelles, Straits Settlements, Tasmania, and Union of South Africa, should be counted and charged as if written in groups of ten letters to a word. Figures and commercial expressions such as C.I.F., F.O.B., etc., will continue to be counted as at present, at five figures or letters to a word, any surplus group of letters immediately before a commercial mark, or a group of figures, or at the end of the text will be counted as one word. Telegrams will continue to be written and signalled as at present, but senders should be encouraged to mark every tenth letter in their telegrams to avoid delay in booking.

Example.—A plain language telegram to one of the places as specified, containing five words in the address, and twelve words, totalling ninety letters, in the text, including signature, will be charged for as fourteen words.

Telegrams for Switzerland are now accepted in plain English as well as plain French.

BOMBAY CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE ON INFLUENCE OF PLATONISM

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Classic Association which was held last night in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Rev. R. MacOmish being in the chair, the Honorary Secretary first gave a short account of the present state of the Association. Two new Branches, he said, had of late been added to the eight already in existence. As for the Bombay Branch, it continued to be in a prosperous and flourishing condition. This meeting, the fifth in this year, would be followed by one more in November. A particularly encouraging feature was the extremely good attendance at all our meetings. The prospects of the future of the Branch were likewise very favourable; no less than five papers had already been promised by members for the next six months, quite apart from the papers which might be expected from friends and well-wishers in England; and last—not least—the Branch had been presented with a type-writer for the use of the Secretary by a member, who wished, however, his name to remain unknown! He would like to thank the benefactor most heartily, in the name of the Association, for the practical shape in which he had shown his enthusiasm for the cause of classical learning. Another piece of good news was, he added, that the paper "Why not Latin?" has been translated into French and published in the July number of the "Nouveaux Essais Pédagogiques."

Fr. Ailinger then read a paper which had originally been prepared for the Birmingham Branch of the Classical Association by Mr. J. H. Sleeman, M.A., Lecturer in Latin at the University of Sheffield, on "The Influence of Platonism on Later Philosophical System." After an exposition of Plato's system the lecturer traced the influence of the main Plantonic doctrines on Stoicism, Philo of Alexandria, Gnosticism, Clement of Alexandria and Origen, and finally on Neoplatonism. The lecture was a most valuable and interesting contribution and fully deserved the close attention and keen appreciation with which it was received by the large audience.

DHOBIES AND THE WAR FUND.

In the latest list of subscriptions to the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund will be found an indication of the loyal spirit which is actuating all classes of the community at the present time. Amongst the subscribers to the fund are dhobies in all parts of the city.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HIS SEVENTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Purshotam Khushal with cheating Abdulali Sheik Mahomed Ali in respect of ten pieces of silk, valued at Rs. 340.

The complainant's case was that on the 15th June, last, the accused came to his shop in Sheik Memon Street, and, falsely representing himself as Motilal, in the employ of Messrs. Popatbhai Amirchand and Co., induced him to part with ten pieces of silk on credit on behalf of that firm. The accused further told the complainant's men to send to the address of Messrs. Popatbhai Amirchand and Co., another piece of silk. This was accordingly sent, when the complainant found that the accused had cheated him. He informed the Police, who recovered some of the pieces of silk from a shop-keeper to whom the accused had sold them. On the 8th July last, one of the complainant's servants saw the accused in Abdul Rehman Street, seized him, and handed him over to the police.

The accused was convicted, and, as he had been six times previously convicted, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

HORSE STEALER SENTENCED.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Nayampali charged Musa Abba with cheating Fardunji Jamaspji in respect of two horses, belonging to the complainant's sister.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 9th September last the complainant, accompanied by the accused, went to the Pinjrapole to get the animals admitted there. The Pinjrapole authorities refused to admit the animals unless a medical certificate was produced. The complainant therefore gave the admission fee to the accused, and told him to have the horses examined by a veterinary surgeon. It was alleged that the accused, instead of doing so, sold one of the horses, and sent the complainant a *chit* saying the horses had been admitted into the Pinjrapole. Subsequently the complainant met the accused leading the other horse in the street, when the accused, leaving the animal in charge of a friend of his, ran away. The complainant then made enquiries, which showed that the accused's story about the horses having been admitted into the Pinjrapole, was a myth. The accused was subsequently arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying the complainant had given the horses to him, as they were of no further use.

The accused was convicted and as there were four previous convictions against him, he was sentenced, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

STORMY SCENES IN A THANA COURT

A DIFFICULTY OF LANGUAGE.

On Monday there was a case in the court of Mr. Waman G. Pendse, Second Class Magistrate, Thana, which caused noisy scenes in court.

Jivandas Hussonji, a Bhatia merchant of Ghatkopar, sometime ago charged his servant Baloo with having stolen a number of gold buttons. Baloo was found guilty by the magistrate and sent to jail. In connection with this theft, one Mahomed Almed, a well-to-do Mahomedan *jaripranawalla*, is being tried on a charge under Sec. 411 I.P.C. with receiving the stolen property.

Head constable Sambhaji Appaji, of Ghatkoqar, prosecuted, while Mr. D. M. Gupte, pleader, defended.

Jivanji Hussonji, the complainant, said he could speak both Gujarati and Marathi, but he would prefer Marathi for Mr. Gupte's sake, because he, as a Hindu, would be more at home with this language.

The complainant, in cross-examination gave such lengthy answers that Mr. Gupte, losing his temper cried out, "Shut up you." "Vai, you shut up you," retorted the complainant.

Mr. Gupte asked the Magistrate to warn the complainant that if he did not answer to the point, without making impertinent comments, he would have to suffer the consequences.

The complainant:—"You have not the art of making your questions understood, and as I get confused because of this defect in you, you keep roaring out 'suit up you.' If your questions are intelligibly put satisfactory answers will be given. You do not know how to ask questions properly. How then do you expect me to answer properly?"

"No more of this; answer the questions you are asked," said the Magistrate.

Mr. Gupte (to complainant):—"Well, now, I ask you, did Baloo voluntarily confess to the theft, or was some kind of coercion exercised?

Complainant: Well—Yes—No. Of course there was some *daba dubi*.

Mr. Gupte (to the Magistrate): "Yes, there was some *mara mari*.

The complainant here said to the Magistrate that the pleader was wilfully perverting his answer. He had clearly said *daba dubi* while the vakil sahib wanted *mara mari* to go on the record. Against such dangerous misinterpretations he was bound to protect himself.

Mr. Gupte appealed to the Magistrate to solemnly warn the witness to beware of his insolence, and to answer what he was asked.

Complainant: Vah! Vah! I say *daba dubi* and you interpret *mara mari*. This is most improper. Am I then not to grumble, complain and protest? I said *daba dubi* and you seek to *dhankla* (shunt) into the records *mara mari*.

After a further scene the complainant said Mr. Gupte could not do him justice in Marathi, and he had better question him in Gujarati. This was done, but this language answered no better, and finally the parties fell back on Hindustani.

The hearing was adjourned.

S. S. Mahronda left Suez on the 18th instant.

S. S. Marwarri left Liverpool on the 19th instant.

Steamer Brocklebank Malakuta left Liverpool on the 21st instant.

BALLIWALLA'S THEATRE.

IMPERIAL FUND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

LORD WILLINGDON PRESENT.

In spite of his many engagements, His Excellency the Governor spared more than an hour last night to attend the late Mr. Balliwala's theatre, the managing proprietor of which Mr. Darabshah Dhanjibhoy had staged their latest play "Khoorshid-e-Alam" or "A Lady's Vengeance" in aid of the Imperial Relief Fund. This being His Excellency's first visit to an Indian theatre, large crowds had assembled outside the theatre to greet His Excellency, who was accorded a most cordial reception.

The theatre itself was very much crowded and many prominent citizens had attended to give one more proof of their practical sympathy.

On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. Darashah and Mrs. Banobai Sorabji Bengalee, a niece of the late Mr. Balliwalla. While His Excellency was being conducted to his seat the audience cheered him most lustily. Among the many prominent personages present was his Highness Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji of Jamnagar.

After a flash-light photograph of the whole group had been taken the Staff of the theatre sang a song of welcome followed by a dance specially prepared for the occasion. All the members and the staff taking part in this dance were provided with "Union Jacks" bearing English letters and they exhibited on the flags "God Save our Gracious King". This gave rise to a wild scene of enthusiasm, the whole audience rising from their seats and singing the "National Anthem". The scene was then transformed and a group of coloured electric lights was shown calling for "three cheers for the British flag." This appeal too was responded to most enthusiastically, after which the play commenced. His Excellency seemed to enjoy the play greatly and was enabled to follow the play as the different scenes were being explained to him by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, who was sitting beside his Excellency.

The play was a great success and a handsome sum was realised for the fund. His Excellency left immediately after the first act. Before leaving he was garlanded by Mrs. Bengalee who also presented his Excellency wih a flower basket for her Excellency Lady Willingdon. This act greatly touched His Excellency, who thanked Mrs. Bengalee for her kindness on behalf of Lady Willingdon. Mr. Darabshah also presented a flower boquet to his Excellency.

The police under Superintendent Meyers, carried out all the arrangements most admirably.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

"THE HIGHER INTELLECTUAL FACULTY" OF THE CHAIRMEN.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. G. W. Hatch, acting Chairman, presiding.

The Board considered a minute by the Chairman on a letter from the Deputy Land Manager stating that Mr. Moloobhoy Manji, the tenant of plot No. 4, Mandvi-Koliwada Estate; had applied for permission to let a portion of the ground-floor for a toddy-shop.

It was resolved to grant the permission asked for, the Trust reserving the right to withdraw the permission at any time at six months' previous notice.

The Board also considered a letter from the Land Manager submitting details of rent contracts called for by a previous resolution of the Trustees.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the names of the contractors, etc., should also have been supplied.

The Chairman said he could not understand why Mr. Wacha should ask for names.

Mr. Wacha objected to motives being attributed to the Trustees by the Chairman. This, he added, had frequently been the case, and he strongly protested against that practice. He had been doing his duty, and no chairman had the right of attributing motives to the Trustees.

Mr. P. R. Cadell said that Mr. Wacha could, if he wanted to, have facts and figures about the rents without bringing in the names of the contractors.

Mr. Wacha said the Board must know the names of the contractors who had increased the rents in spite of the Trustees' wishes to the contrary. The majority of the Trust's Chairman seemed to think that their intellectual faculty was of a higher order than that of the Trustees.

The letter was recorded.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LADY WILLINGDON DISTRIBUTES PRIZES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 22.

The annual prize giving of St. Mary's High School for Girls took place this evening in the infant school building, her Excellency Lady Willingdon presiding.

There was a numerous gathering of friends, parents and relatives of the pupils present. The Report of the institution which was read by the Rev. Lloyd Arnould, Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, showed that the number of pupils in attendances during the year had risen from 122 to 142. One of the features if the school's work was the training of secondary teachers for which there appeared to be a great demand in this country. The Sisters of the Wantage community were in this connection doing a good piece of work in India for which he trusted Government would make them a grant in aid, necessary to the expensive nature of their work.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon then distrubuted the prizes and expressed her pleasure at being present at so interesting a function.

Sir Richard Lamb moved a vote of thanks to her Ladship and took the opportunity to congratulate the Sisters and teaching staff on the excellent results they had attained.

A musical programme concluded the proceedings.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

CORPORATION PROPOSALS FOR ITS REDUCTION.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation of Bombay on the subject of infantile mortality, in their report, state:—

The question of infant mortality has engaged the unremitting attention of the Corporation and the executive Officers for a number of years. As early as in the year 1901 a scheme for giving free medical relief to the poor by means of free Municipal Dispensaries was formulated by Dr. Turner and sanctioned by the Corporation. Visiting nurses were employed in the year following and they have been doing very useful work ever since, one of their important duties being to advise females in the care of infants and to advise and assist them during confinement. The labours of these nurses have been considerably supplemented by those of the Lady Health Visitors of the Bombay Sanitary Association who have been constantly visiting the homes of the poor to acquaint themselves with the ways of life of those people, their environments and their physical and economic conditions and to advise them in personal hygiene and sanitation. As a result the mortality of infants under one year of age has appreciably declined during the last ten years. During the past year only 7,488 deaths were registered against the decennial average of 9,087, giving a reduction of 17 per cent.

No doubt the death-roll is still very high, but, as the Corporation are aware, the two most destructive factors militating fatally against the safety of child-life throughout this country are poverty and ignorance. The Executive Health Officer has, however, constantly suggested all possible measures for the reduction of infant mortality from time to time and whatever could be done by the Municipality has been carried out. In his Administration Report for the year 1903, Dr. Turner suggested the following additional remedies:—

(1) Provision of lying-in-hospitals for the poor and free medical attendance and provision of a nurse before and after child-birth.
(2) Education of native midwives at the hospital and the registration of licensing of these women.
(3) Legislation to prevent unlicensed women from attending on confinements.
(4) Provision of milk depots where women could obtain pure milk at a small cost.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS PROPOSED.

The question of providing a lying-in-hospital has engaged the attention of the Medical Relief Committee for some time and it is proposed to provide a maternity hospital in connection with the proposed hospital for the north of the island. As regards the training of and control over midwives, the movement known as the "Lady Willingdon Scheme," which is directed at improving the conditions of women in confinement and of their children and the training of native midwives, will, the Committee hope, make it practicable to give skilled assistance during labour to the poor. It may also be hoped that it will supply a sufficient number of trained women for even the poorest classes, and thus pave the way for measures to prohibit untrained women from attending confinements. As regards milk depots, the Corporation have not yet seen their way to open such depots themselves, but the milch cattle stable bye-laws have been amended and other measures have been taken and additional powers have been obtained to ensure a wholesome supply of milk to the people.

During the past twelve months, relief in the shape of necessaries, such as milk, food, blanket, charpoy, &c., was given to poor women in about 108 cases. The Committee are informed that Dr. Turner has addressed a letter to the Commissioner in which he advises the Corporation to take a step further in this direction and suggests the provision of a small Maternity Home for poor women at the Falkland Road Dharamsala where women of the poorest classes might be induced to go for confinement, and which the dais or midwives might be encouraged to attend with the object of learning how confinements ought to be conducted. It is proposed that a qualified lady doctor be appointed to look after the home and to supervise the work of the District Nurses and Health Visitors, and of the dais and midwives. The Committee cordially approve of the proposal and they have no doubt that it will be readily acceded to by the Corporation when it is placed before them.

The Committee hope that the measure abovementioned will lead gradually to an appreciable improvement in the condition of child-life in this City. No doubt, having regard to the social status and habits of the bulk of the population, the process of improvement will be slow, but as observed in paragraph 2 of this report, some of the measures have already had a salutary effect on the infant mortality in the City and when all the remedies are simultaneously at work, the results will be still more satisfactory.

MINUTES BY MEMBERS.

Several minutes are attached to the report. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta considers that the question of a maternity home for poor women should be considered on its own merits when it comes up before the Corporation under an item in the September agenda.

Mr. D. E. Wacha states that as the whole question of infant mortality hinges on the socio-economic factor of the classes, he is far from sanguine as to any real good coming out of this latest proposal.

Dr. Sukhia states that infant mortality is greatest among the lower middle class, who do not send their women to maternity hospitals.

Sir T. B. Nariman says no single measure such as the milk depot or maternity homes will do much good, as these measures only reach the surface and the masses are not touched, but he is in favour of accepting the report.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

"The Pioneer" and Indian Troops.

"The Advocate" (Lucknow).—It may be a news to the "Pioneer," nevertheless it is a historic fact that the British were able to establish themselves in India not owing to any superior merits or military prowess of their handful troops but with the aid of the native armies of the various contending factions who were betraying the cause of their country for their own selfish ends. And the British are here to-day not because the Indian troops even when trained and led by British officers cannot come up to the high standard of British forces but because the thinking and the most influential section of the people has come to believe and rightly too that the present development and the future progress of India for a long time to come is concerned with the stability of British rule in the country. If the perversity of its sceptic mind does not allow our Allahabad contemporary to grasp this broad and plain fact we can only pity it.

Forget and Forgive.

"The Mahratta."—The part which India has played has been the theme of gratified and admiring remarks from the highest authorities and vividly shows that Indian loyalty is not behind any other in responding to the call of duty. Not by hollow and tinkling words but by deeds, India has shown its capacity to forget, forgive and unite, when the honour of the Empire and all that it means, are at stake. The Home Government, and the African and other Colonial Governments, have pardoned the deserters, the suffragists, the strikers and in fact all whose fault indicated no serious moral turpitude but only an error of judgment. In India, as in all countries, there are some political offenders, whose errors were surely not graver or morally worse than those of suffragists committing arson, or of the deportees who were declared to have mediated and attempted a subversion of the Government. Will the Indian Government refuse to attune its heart to that pitch of magnanimous charity which made the Home and the Colonial Governments forgive, if not, forget political errors and draw together all who were willing to co-operate with them in the stern struggle which awaited them?

Honour to an Indian Historian.

"The Madras Mail."—We understand that the Syndicate of the Madras University has offered the appointment of University Professor of Indian History and Archaeology to Mr. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, Professor of English, Central College, Mysore, Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar is a Master of Arts of the Madras University, and has served in the Mysore Educational Department for over twenty years. He has made a special study of ancient Indian History, notably that of South India, and his research work has attracted the attention of *savants* in the West. Scores of contributions and lectures by Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar have appeared in Indian periodicals, and in these he has very carefully and patiently pieced together the historical materials brought to light through the labours of epigraphists, archaeologists and numismatists. Professor Vincent Smith, who has had opportunities of critically examining Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar's work, regards him as "one of the leading authorities on the history of Southern India," and thinks him eminently capable of producing an intelligible history of the Dravidian nations; and Dr. E. Hultzsch, another well-known authority, who has followed Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar's career, has complimented him on his intimate familiarity with the sources of ancient Indian history, and on his "rare gift," which enables him "to convert dry bones into living beings." Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar is also a Tamil scholar, and his erudition in this direction will be of special value to him in his elucidation of Dravidian history.

Brutalising a Nation.

The New York "Evening Post."—Whether victory or national disaster come out of it all, the intellectual and spiritual growth of the nation is checked for no one knows how long. The fine flower of its youth is to be immolated by a ruler whose signature to a single order signed their death-warrant—without even asking the consent of the people's Parliament or taking time for angry passions to cool. The whole nation is being brutalised, and, through the hot haste of the Kaiser, Russia and France and Belgium as well. From now on its whole thought must be to shoot and kill people with whom ten days ago the country was at complete peace. It is to be for years to come the most hated nation in Europe.

Is it any wonder that true friends of Germany cry out against all this from the depths of their affection for it? That they protest against the sophisms of a Munsterberg and of all those who would suddenly see in this horrible slaughtering of the true Germany a new crusade against the heathen? For ourselves we can only say that to us the one consolation in it all is that, if humanity is not to retrograde unspeakably, absolutism must pay for this denial of Christianity. In place of the kingdoms there must arise the Republics of Europe; out of the ashes must come a new Germany, in which pure democracy shall rule, in which no one man and no group of professional mankillers shall have the power to plunge the whole world into mourning. If this be treason to Germany, our readers must make the most of it. To our minds, it is of profound significance that so many Americans are saying to-day: "We wish that the Kaiser might be beaten and the German people win."

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" WAR MAPS.

A coloured lithograph map of the whole theatre of war. On sale this week

PRICE RE. 1.

Also four military sketch maps of the areas of the different campaigns, at

Eight annas the set.

Send your order NOW to the Manager

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meadows Street
Fort.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Supply:—
OILMANSTORES,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.

FREE Stores Price List, ON REQUEST.

E. K. PUNCH,

Australia's most popular Cordial. A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages. It is an invaluable health giver to tropical residents.

E. K. PUNCH:—Does not contain either alcohol or narcotics and may be drunk by children or adults on all occasions with a certain knowledge that it is wholesome and good.

E. K. PUNCH:—It is stimulating and delectable cordial, and may be mixed simply with Water, Aerated Waters, or if it is desired with Whisky, Wine or Beer.

Price Rs. 1-6-0 per bottle.

Sole Agents:

D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.

OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Crittall

PATENT

STEEL WINDOWS

FOR

Public Buildings, Hospitals, Museums, Mills, Schools, Offices, Private Houses or any type of Buildings.

PERFECT LIFE LIGHT VENTILATION FIRE PROTECTION.

Architects and others interested may please apply for full information to

THE

CRITTALL MANFG. Co. Ld.,

(OF LONDON)

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

POST BOX. No. 195.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Works, Birmirgham, England.

Until present Stock is exhausted we are selling Electroliers Fittings, Fans, Pumps, Motors, Mazda Lamps, etc., to our Customers without any increase on List Prices.

Tel. No. 431.

Telegrams: "OSLERCO" Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	Rs. 11
Quarterly	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly ..	Rs. 30
Half-yearly ..	Rs. 16
Quarterly	Rs. 8

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.,

(INDIA, LTD.)

Incorporated in England.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL

THE PERFECT FIT OF THE

"RANELEIGH" SHIRT.

Apart from the magnificent choice of new and exclusive colourings and patterns in "RANELEIGH" Shirtwear (without question the finest to be seen in India), the fit of every "RANELEIGH" Shirt is *Guaranteed*.

After the ordinary cut shirt the "RANELEIGH" with its specially shaped neck-band, easy-fitting body, correct shoulders and perfect finish, is a revelation of comfort and elegance.

6 SHIRTS ANY STYLE FOR Rs. 36.

MADE TO MEASURE.

If unable to call write for patterns.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD

SHIRT SPECIALISTS
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, **BOMBAY.**
POONA BRANCH—6, Arsenal Road.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Indian Industries and the War	6
The Super-Beast	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	5
FOREIGN CABLES.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7, 8 & 9
BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL.	
Balliwalla Theatre	5
Infantile Mortality in Bombay	5
Bombay Improvement Trust	5
Bombay Banking Co.'s Claim	9
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
CORRESPONDENCE.	
As it is in England, and is not in Poona	4
Railway Volunteers	4
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Battle of Charleroi	8
First Fight of the British Cavalry	8
Sentinels of the Navies	10
Is the French Army Invincible	11
LEGAL NEWS	5 & 9
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	8 & 9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, September 23, 1914.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND THE WAR.

There can be no better result to India of the present war than the awakening it should cause throughout the land to the possibilities of the indigenous industries. The stoppage of supplies of many articles of foreign make has had a natural result in increasing cost, and since the raw material of most of them exists in enormous quantities in this country, it is only the lack of industrial knowledge that stands in the way of a vast industrial expansion. Statements to the above effect are appearing in every journal in India, and they will probably be followed by projects of company promoters who will seek to profit by a wave of popular enthusiasm. It seems so easy to get capital together, to buy a quantity of machinery and put it in charge of a successful student of science, or a relative of the chief shareholder, who will do his duties by deputy. This is an old and familiar story with the most disastrous associations, and no amount of repetition will give it a happy ending. Rash industrial ventures are doubly mischievous for, besides causing loss to investors, they produce a prejudice that is difficult to overcome among a people prone to believe in things that are unlucky.

Every industrial venture requires at least three things in addition to a satisfactory market, the capital in sufficient amount, a competent manager and skilled workmen. The venture may be on any scale, large or small, but these three things must be assured to produce a satisfactory benefit. Industrial progress does not arrive through the establishment of railways, docks, waterworks or fortifications in a new or a backward country. The bulk of this work consists of unskilled labour directed by a few capable men, most of whom will leave when the work is finished. The progress that is so desirable for India begins always on a small scale and with small capital, and the skill may be described as the art of producing the desired article correctly, with no unnecessary waste of labour and in the least period of time. The worker must give his mind to the work, and must have the necessary appliances which he must keep in the right state of efficiency. India during the past quarter of a century has expended through the Government, and also at the hands of many wealthy citizens, vast sums with a view to promote industrial progress through instruction of a mixed kind, to a large extent scientific with a modicum of practical work and yet, to-day, little trace of the influence of this instruction is to be found among the workmen who build and furnish our houses. They are better paid, but less regular in attendance than before. The explanation is simple. The training received by the student in a technical school is not such as would be understood by the workman, and thus the knowledge of the professor does not filter down to the craftsman, and as the work performed in the college workshops is more designed to illustrate and impress the lectures on the minds of the boys than to replace an apprenticeship, it is not a complete preparation for the prospective supervisor of craftsmen. There is an apprenticeship law in India but it is inoperative for several reasons. Experience does not always bear out the theory of hereditary skill upon which many writers dwell with persistance. The traditional methods are against it, for instead of seeking always for better methods to economise time, material and labour, the old ways are consecrated and must not be abandoned. It is certainly desirable that the country at large should profit by the present interruption of commerce, by endeavouring to utilise local raw materials to a much greater extent than has hitherto been practised, but one thing stands in the way. The Indian workman does not receive a proper training, his regard for the old-established ways of work overcomes any natural desire he might have for improvement. Fortunately he is capable with proper management, of becoming a really good workman, as has been abundantly proved in our railway and other workshops where he has completely superseded the European workman in building and repairing the rolling stock. It is a question of education and discipline. The foremen are not only supervisors but also instructors; their lessons are given at the moment of need, and are at once applied to work in hand, and if the primary instruction bestowed upon their children were of a similar practical kind, adapted to their years and presented by competent teachers, the reputation of the Indian workman would soon change for the better. Education may fail completely by being too ambitious, and, as at present, there is a lack of the right kind of primary instructors the importance of capable *maistries* cannot be exaggerated. This is a matter that very few Indian employers fully appreciate. No man is worth having as a *maistry* who does not possess a sound knowledge of the work that is being done, and also the art of explaining clearly a difficulty to any of his men. If Indian capitalists knew how much more time is spent over any building than is really necessary to erect it, and how much interest on expenditure and revenue in rent they lose, they would surely take a greater interest in the education of workmen in the knowledge of their trade.

There is already a shortage in lamp chimneys of European make that offers a good opportunity to the Indian glass-worker and prices are rising in England of many small articles that might be made here. Very large orders are being given by the War Office for razors, clasp knives, table knives, tin openers, motor car and aeroplane tool kits, cheap bedsteads, saddlery and travelling kit. Waterproof canvas is also in great demand. All these things might be made in India by trained artificers. There is also a large and constantly increasing importation of small brasswork and ironmongery. A visit to the Swadeshi Stores in Bombay will afford a comprehensive idea of the great number of manufactures already being produced in this country, which, to the expert, reveal just what is lacking in the Indian craftsman to enable him to hold his own against his foreign rival.

THE SUPER-BEAST.

The Belgian Minister's statement, protesting against Germany's methods of warfare, which is given in full in the Home papers received by the last mail, is nothing less than a catalogue of horrors almost unsurpassable in their appalling savagery, and, although accusations of atrocities are the common form of all wars and should in general be received with a cautious scepticism, it is impossible not to accept the accuracy of the details given by the Minister of a long series of babarities that will indelibly brand the name of Germany with eternal shame. The statement is no ordinary indictment, being the outcome of a committee of enquiry, comprising the highest judicial and university authorities of Belgium, and presided over by the Minister of Justice himself. Every care was taken to sift the evidence available in abundance, and each case was thoroughly investigated and attested by trustworthy witnesses, and the result, as presented by the statement, is a record of sheer brutality that can never be forgotten or forgiven. In the instances described German soldiers were guilty of acting like fiends towards harmless or defenceless people. Not only did they carry on an orgie of wanton destruction of property, but they shot civilians or battered their skulls with the butts of their rifles, violated women after shooting their husbands and male relations in cold blood before their eyes, and did not even spare ambulance bearers and ambulance wagons carrying the Red Cross. It is difficult to speak with restraint of such doings or to minimise their baseness, vileness or cruelty. When the German Chancellor, in attempting to justify the invasion of Belgium, declared that "necessity knows no law," he practically gave *carte blanche* to the German troops to exercise their brutal instincts, although we will do him the credit to assume that he could not have known that his savage doctrine would be so savagely applied. We know that the brutal instinct and the predatory passion in soldiers, when at war, are too strong for logic, but they can be, and ought to be, restrained by civilised commanders worthy of the name. In the cases cited in the statement, officers must be held equally guilty with their men.

Apart from the savageries referred to above, modern civilisation has a long account to settle with Germany in regard to the revolting acts of vandalism which have continued to shock the world since the burning of Louvain. The whole of the civilised world has protested against this ruthless destruction, wholly injustifiable even from the point of view of military necessity, of sanctuaries of history. But it is clear as day that the Germans are unashamed as before, and the famous Rheims Cathedral has now been added to the list of victims to the insatiable lust for destruction which appears to be so marked a characteristic of the Kaiser's soldiers. On the subject of "atrocities," the "New Statesman" of August 29 has an article written from the psychological standpoint which is worth examination. The writer alludes to the orgies of loot, pillage and murder which were the concomitants of the Balkan War when the most unspeakable crimes against humanity were committeed by so-called Christian soldiers. But in most cases the atrocities committed by Servians, Bulgarians or Greeks were to some extent accidental,—not based, as they apparently are, with the Germans, on an accepted principle of military strategy,—and have been redeemed by examples of splendid heroism. As the "New Statesman" says, professional soldiers inflicting death and wounds on other professional soldiers do not fill us with horror unless, of course we are Tolstoyans; but the professional soldier, robbing and murdering the unarmed and defenceless, outraging women and children and destroying legacies bequeathed to humanity by art and history, is a brute and a scourge of humanity. From the beginning of the war Germany has succeeded in proving beyond dispute or doubt that her militarism is arrogant and stupid, and that her system of thought which maintains the relative inferiority of the civil arts as compared with the military, approximates its ideal man to the ideal beast.

Notes of the Day

Germany's Campaign of Lies.

In Monday's issue of the "Pioneer," that paper in its leading article comments on the campaign of deliberate lying by the Germans both in their press and in their official communiques. The "Pioneer" says they are apparently having recourse to such a campaign. It would be absolutely accurate if it had omitted the word "apparently" altogether. In every country in the world where the Germans have any political influence left, or to which German telegrams have access, there is proceeding at the present moment a systematic and widespread dissemination of barefaced falsehoods not only regarding the course of events in the theatre of war, but also in the nature of attacks against the political honesty and aims of the Allies. We referred yesterday to the diatribes of the German papers in America. But these are mild compared with the furious fusillade of deliberate lies and calumnies in Turkey, where practically the entire war news is now made in Germany. In this work the Agence Wolff and other German and Austrian agencies are taking the principal part, bombarding Constantinople daily with accounts of German successes, great and small, prophesying revolutions in France, Russia, England and even India, and, in short, doing their best to convince Turkey that Germany is the winning horse!

Rheims.

The destruction of the Cathedral at Rheims deprives the whole cultured world of one of those masterpieces of ancient art which the moderns know not to reproduce. Apart from its priceless value, from the architectural point of view, Rheims is indissolubly associated with those romantic pages in the history of France such as the chronology of no other country in the world can furnish. It was at Rheims that the immortal Jeanne D'Arc witnessed the coronation of Charles VII in 1429. It should be a source of pride to Englishmen that their British ancestors in the middle-ages refrained from doing that which the Kaiser has done to-day. German professors, to whom one should in future relegate a separate chapter in Zoology, have always insisted in those wierd books that they are so fond of writing, that the British possessed no chivalry in war. When the Turkish navy, whose shooting was anything but good, destroyed (the chances are by accident) one of those beautiful old monasteries that line the shores of the Black Sea, during a bombardment of Varna, the German press, who by the way deserted the Turks in the hour of their need, broke forth into torrents of abuse at their "friends"! So much for German friendship and also for German hypocrisy! Also it is interesting to note that the German press remained strangely silent at the time of the Bulgarian atrocities and left it to the press in France and Britain to acquaint the world of the murder of Turkish women and children cruelly butchered. Lovers of art and the admirers of the old romantic, Royal France have lost in Rheims, the most historic church in France, the very focus of her most spiritual traditions. Until the German army has been cleared from France, no lover of the past will be able to remain tranquil.

The Plight of the Mpret.

News from Albania has been exceedingly meagre of late, but the special correspondent of "The Times" at Durazzo gives a graphic account of the effect of the declaration of war between England and Germany. Friends suddenly became enemies and the International Squadron in the Bay silently stole away! According to "The Times" correspondent, the plight of the Mpret and the International Commissioners was pitiable in the extreme. In the correspondent's words,

> Diplomatists and European Commissioners saw themselves gradually being marooned. Their ships were gone. Fate had made them the enemies of one another. Their power is depended upon a united Europe, and behold, Europe was at war. All the soldiers, the Dutch officers, the Austrian volunteers and everybody upon whom the Prince depended, were recalled to their own countries. The Prince's equerries his butler, his cook,—all were mobilised. The cook's departure was perhaps the heavist blow of all, for he had been a stand-by. But the Prince and Princess hung doggedly on. There were floods of tears in the Palace, and my last memory is of a sad red eyed Princess on the balcony above the sea. The insurgents were still at the gates of Durazzo.

"The Arya."

The second number of Mr. Arobindo Ghose's philosophical review "The Arya" keeps up the high level of scholarship and literary excellence generally expected of it. Of course the journal cannot be designated as a journal of popular interest, appealing as it does to only one class of readers, and that of the most circumscribed kind. So far, however, as its own clientèle is concerned it should find much food for thought and reflection in the various disquistions of modern life and thought and the interpretations of ancient Vedic texts, of which "The Arya" is made up. In the present number Mr. Ghose leads off with a chapter dealing exhaustively with the materialist denial of the Life Divine. Mr. Ghose also continues his retrospect of the Vedic theory, which he conceives on lines somewhat divergent to the accepted theories of interpretation. Translations of some select Vedic hymns, an analysis of the Isha Upanishaad and a chapter of the synthesis of the Yoga make up Mr. Ghose's other contributions. A note entitled "What is the significance of the name 'Arya'" would also appear to be from the same pen. Mr. Paul Richard, the joint-Editor has two contributions entitled "The Wherefore of the Worlds" and the "Eternal Wisdom" respectively.

The Students' Brotherhood Quarterly.

In the September number of this Quarterly, Mr. B. G. Steinhoff, has cleverly rendered into running rhyme the well-known and amusing popular tale of the village munsiff's horse which was stolen by a local bully and the witness who extricated himself from the dilemma of steering between the Scylla of a munsiff and the Charybdis of a thief by deposing in favour of both and yet speaking the truth. Mr. Steinhoff would appear to command not only a facile pen, but an intimate knowledge of the ways of the law in India and of the workings of the average village mind. Among other contributions of interest appearing in the journal is the text of Mr. N. M. Muzumdar's informing and exhaustive paper on Indian Emigration read before the Students' Brotherhood. Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.A., LL.B., has a short contribution on Rabindranath Tagore as "the poet of enfranchisement." Editorial notes this time deal with the "Ideal of Citizenship," as conceived by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, a comparison being between citizenship in the British Empire and ancient Roman citizenship.

MUSSOORIE ART EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 22.

The Mussoorie Fine Art Exhibition attracted 234 exhibits.

The Society's prize for the best picture in any medium was awarded to Mr. Wildeblood's "Near Lucknow," Mr. Weston's prize for the best water colour to Mr. Condon's "The Jumna near Kalu," and Mr. Jollifue's prize for the best picture in oils to Mrs. Beadon's "A Kashmiri Woman and Child."

LULL IN THE FIGHTING.

GERMANS REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

PROGRESS OF THE ALLIES.

SUCCESSES BETWEEN RHEIMS AND ARGONNE.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES IN GALICIA ROUNDED UP.

BOMBAY MAIL STEAMER'S EXPERIENCE.

The latest reports of the battle of the Aisne, which started on the 10th instant, and became general along the whole line on the 14th, show that all is well with the Allies. Advances have been made on the east and in Argonne, while in the region east of the Oise and north of the Aisne violent German attacks, culminating in bayonet charges, have been everywhere repulsed .The enemy, anticipating the necessity of a further retreat, are entrenching in the Delme and Chateau Salins districts.

The Austro-German armies in Galicia have been rounded up in a rectangular loop formed by the rivers San and Vistok. The Russians have begun the bombardment of Jaroslav and the investment of Przemysl. The population of Cracow is fleeing and the town will probably be delivered to the Russians.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LULL IN FIGHTING.

APPRECIABLE PROGRESS MADE.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 2-50 a.m.

The following official statement was published in Paris at eleven o'clock on Monday evening:—

Fighting to-day has been less violent. We have made appreciable progress, especially between Rheims and Argonne.

RECENT DETAILS.

LONDON, Sept. 21., 5-40 p.m.

A Paris communique this afternoon says that our left wing advanced as far as the height of Flassigny.

The enemy to the east of the Oise and north of the Aisne made violent attacks, ending in bayonet charges, especially in the region of Craonne. Everywhere the Germans have been repulsed with considerable losses.

Round Rheims the enemy is merely cannonading with heavy artillery.

We have taken, near Argonne, Mesnil, Les Hurlus and Massiges.

The enemy continues to hold Thiaucourt, and is cannonading Hassonchatel.

The position in Lorraine and Vosges is unchanged.

The enemy is entrenching in the districts of Delme and Chateau Salins.

MEN THROWN AWAY.

HOW THE GERMANS FOUGHT ON THE AISNE.

COLOSSAL LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 4-10 p.m.

A correspondent of "The Times" graphically describes the desperate nature of the German onslaught on the Aisne. Men were literally thrown away to act as mere dead weight, and were hurled down upon the British lines like a landslide.

The British officers were wonderfully cool and their coolness made their men fight. That and a bit of pluck wore out the Germans, whose losses were colossal.

The Emperor William witnessed the second assault at Nancy, and when it failed he walked away without a word.

BATTLE OF MARNE.

BRITISH OFFICERS PROMOTED.

LONDON, 21, 4-15 a.m.

The following promotions are gazetted:—Major-General Sir C. Macready to be Lieut.-General; Major-General Sir W. Robertson to be Lieut.-General, and Colonel the Hon. W. Lambton to be Brigadier-General. They were all three mentioned in Field-Marshal Sir John French's despatch of the ninth instant. Lieut.-General Robertson is a ranker.

DESTRUCTION OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

INDIGNATION IN ITALY.

LONDON, Sept. 21. 1-45 p.m.

A message from Amsterdam says that the Germans issued orders to spare Rheims Cathedral as much as possible.

Nevertheless a Chalons message says that now only a few walls of the Cathedral are left standing, and that the Hotel de Ville, Museum, etc., were also destroyed.

These acts of vandalism have caused great indignation in Italy.

"VANDALISM GONE MAD."

WORLD-WIDE HORROR.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 5-40 a.m.

World wild horror has been aroused by the desecration at Rheims A New York architect suggests an organised protest of art lovers throughout the world against "vandalism gone mad."

A number of Italian art associations have forwarded a protest to the French Embassy in Rome and to the German authorities.

The official German despatch admits the burning of Rheims.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A PRIEST'S VERSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Correspondents telegraphing from Rheims on Sunday describe their meeting with thousands of fleeing inhabitants on the roads. Four thousand took refuge in Heidsieck in cellars. There was scarcely a street where houses had not been wrecked by shells.

The priest in charge of the cathedral, the walls of which were then intact, said that there were then 125 German wounded inside. A Red Cross had been hoisted on the spire, yet shells were constantly falling. Two of the wounded were killed. The interior was covered with fallen masonry, charred beams and broken glass.

The Germans first bombarded Rheims on the 4th instant when they were en route for Paris, and then they spared the cathedral. The bombardment of the latter began on the 19th instant, some days after the retreat of the Germans.

MESSAGE FROM FRANCE.

M. DELCASSE'S INDICTMENT.

M. Barret, Consul for France in Bombay, has sent us a copy of a telegram which he has just received from H. E. Mons. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The following is a rough translation of the message:—

BORDEAUX, Sept. 20, 4-30 p.m.

French Consul, Bombay.

Without being able to invoke even an appearance of military necessity solely for the lust of destruction, the German troops have subjected the Cathedral at Rheims to a systematic and furious bombardment.

At the present hour the celebrated basilica is nothing more than a heap of ruins.

The Government of the Republic has the duty of denouncing to universal indignation this revolting feat of vandalism, which, in making a pray to the flames a sanctuary of our history, robs Humanity of an incomparable portion of its artistic patrimony.

(Signed) DELCASSE,
Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres.

GERMANS IN BELGIUM.

CONTINUED HARASSMENT OF INHABITANTS.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 7-15 p.m.

The Germans continue to harass the southern province of Antwerp, burning houses and firing on the inhabitants. Everything is calm in Brussels.

It is reported that the German troops in Brussels have been replaced by Austrians.

AN ANTWERP RUMOUR.

GENERAL KLUCK'S STAFF TRANSFERRED TO MONS.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 4-15 a.m.

It is rumoured in Antwerp that General Kluck has transferred his staff to Mons.

JAPANESE LOSS.

ANOTHER TORPEDO BOAT SUNK BY GERMANS.

PEKING, Sept. 22, 5-30 a.m.

The Japanese have lost a second torpedo boat outside Kiaochao. The vessel was sunk by a German cruiser.

MAIL STEAMER'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

CHASED BY A FRENCH ARMED MERCHANTMAN.

LONDON, Sept 21, 4-10 p.m.

The Peninsular and Oriental liner Egypt had an exciting experience near Ushant.

An armed merchant-vessel ordered her to stop, but as the nationality of the of the merchant-vessel could not be discerned the Egypt took no notice, but went ahead at full speed. The merchantman gave chase, sending out wireless messages to warships.

As the Egypt made for Plymouth, several British and French warships appeared, whereupon the Egypt stopped.

She then discovered that the merchantman was French.

The Egypt left Bombay with a few passengers, and the Indian and Australian mails on August 29th.

ITALY AND BRITAIN.

CABINET AUTHORISES REGULAR EXPORT OF SUGAR

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Italian Cabinet has authorised the export of one hundred thousand tons of sugar monthly to England.

PARIS CENSUS.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 5-15 a.m.

The census of Paris shows that the population is now 1,807,044, which is two thirds of normal. The number of women is double that of men.

UNEMPLOYED IN U. K.

LONDON, Sept. 22. 5-15 a.m.

The Board of Trade return shows that unemployment in United Kingdom is less than it was in September 1913.

SYDNEY AND ADELAIDE EXCHANGES REOPEN.

LONDON, Sept. 22. 5-15 a.m.

The Stock Exchanges of Sydney and Adelaide have reopened.

THE GERMAN FLEET.

"LIKE RATS IN A HOLE."

TO BE DUG OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 21, 11-55 p.m.

Addressing an enthusiastic recruiting meeting in Liverpool, Mr. Churchill announced that Mr. F. E. Smith was in a few days off to the war.

Mr. Churchill wished him safe return.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 5-40 a.m.

Mr. Churchill stated that he had no anxiety as to the result, of the war. Our arms had been blessed by unexpected good fortune. He had expected that the great battles in France would have been fought much further south. If the German fleet did not come out to fight, they would be dug out like rats in a hole.

SIR J. JELLICOE SIGNALS THE FLEET.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HIS MEN.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 5-15 a.m.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe in a general signal to the Fleet announcing great separation allowances congratulates the men on their hard work.

PEGASUS CASUALITIES.

LONDON, 21, 4-15 a.m.

Among the officers killed on Pegasus were Commander Turner and Lieutenant Drake.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

H. M. cruiser "Pegasus" has been beached.

LOSSES IN NAVIES.

The following is a list of the losses in the navies of the Powers up to the present:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

Amphion, 3,440 tons. Sunk by mines.
Speedy, 810 tons. Sunk by mines.
Arethusa, 3,750 tons. Damaged in North Sea.
Pathfinder, 2,940 tons. Sunk by mine in North Sea.
Liberty, 965 tons. Damaged in North Sea.
Oceanic (Auxiliary Cruiser), 17,274 tons, wrecked.
Pegasus, 2,135 tons, disabled at Zanzibar, Submarine A.E., I. (Australian) wrecked.

GERMANY.

Goeben, 22,640 tons. Sold to Turkey.
Ariadne, 2,618 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
Breslau, 4,500 tons. Sold to Turkey.
Koeln, 4,280 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
Magdeburg, 4,500 tons. Ran aground and blown up.
Mainz, 4,232 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
Hela, 2,003 tons. Sunk.
Panther, 962 tons. Reported sunk.
2 Destroyers. Sunk in North Sea.
1 Submarine. Sunk in North Sea.
Kaiser Wilhelm her Grosse, (merchant cruiser), 14,000 tons, sunk by Highflyer.
Cap-Trafalgar (merchant cruiser), 19,000 tons, sunk off South America.
One steamer captured, and one steamer and a launch sunk by the Dwarf.

AUSTRIA.

Zrinyi, 14,226 tons. Reported sunk.
Aspern, 2,362 tons. Reported sunk.
Kaiserin Elizabeth, 4,000 tons. Disarmed in China.

FRANCE.
Nil.
RUSSIA.
Nil.
JAPAN.
Nil.

THE COTTON CROP.

GOVERNMENT RESERVES ADVOCATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 21, 7-15 p.m.

In a letter, Sir Charles Macara urges that advantage be taken of present stagnant trade to establish cotton reserves by Government action.

He fears that unless this is done the outlook will be very serious.

He adds that owing to the great destruction of foodstuffs, it may be necessary to extend their production, which must be considered in planting next season's crops.

PRINCE ALBERT.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Prince Albert is convalescent at Aberdeen.

FLOODS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Serious floods have occurred in Germany.

FACILITIES FOR KARACHI VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 22.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting passed the following resolution:—"That this meeting having heard Col. Anderson's statement resolves that each member will make every effort to assist the military authorities at the present time by granting to the members of their staffs who are volunteers all the leave that may be necessary to enable them to carry out such military duties as they may be called upon to perform."

CAMPAIGN IN S. W. AFRICA.

HERTZOGITES SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22, 5-40 a.m.

At a crowded meeting at Bothlehem, the strong Hertzogite centre in South Africa, it was overwhelmingly resolved to support Government in its campaign in German South-west Africa.

INOPPORTUNE PEACE SUGGESTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

President Wilson told callers at White House that the ability of the United States to serve humanity was handicapped by inopportune peace suggestions.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

SARAJEVO.—The capital of Bosnia, standing on the hill slope overlooking the Bosna river. It is an ancient Moslem town, and more than half the inhabitants are Mahomedans.

LOZNITZA.—A small town on the border of Bosnia and Servia.

CHATEAU SALINS.—A district and town of France in the dep of Meurthe. The town is on the right bank of the Petite Seille river, and is 18 miles N.E., of Nancy.

DELME.—A village nine miles north-west of Chateau Salins, on the road from Metz to Strasburg.

PRZEMYSL is a town of Austrian Galicia on an affluent of the Vistula, 61 miles west of Lemberg by rail.

CRACOW is a city of Austrian Galicia, 259 miles N. E. of Vienna.

GERMANS' PROBABLE MOVEMENTS.

RUSSIANS REINFORCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables as follows:—

"The Times" military correspondent says:—We are justified in supposing that not less than six German army corps have gone to the east of Mafeking, eleven active corps at least are available in this theatre and with these are associated a large number of reservists and the Landwehr corps.

General Rennenkampf's army is now probably behind Niemen and has been reinforced. It is useless as well as dangerous for the Germans to pursue him and they may therefore decide to resume the defensive and send at least four corps either to France or Silesia. Time will hardly permit for the surplus German corps in East Prussia to begin a fresh adventure in the west and it must therefore be supposed that Germany will assemble a great group of armies in Silesia and about Posen for the main operations, leaving in East Prussia only forces necessary to check the armies covering the Russian wing.

While it is possible that the German armies on the west may resume the offensive after receiving reinforcements, the chances are that the German Staff will endeavour to continue such operations as those now in progress on the Aisne until after the great collision with the main Russian armies.

The reports of the doings of the Expeditionary Forces are now being compiled by an officer, specially entrusted with the duty.

ALLIES' PROGRESS IN THE RIGHT OF THE OISE.

GERMANS FORTIFYING NEAR DELME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 22.

A Havas Agency message states:—"The Allies progressed on the right of the Oise west of Noyon and repulsed, inflicting considerable losses, all violent German attacks east of the Oise and north of the Aisne. The Germans cannonaded the Allies' front around Rheims. The Germans are fortifying themselves on the side of Delme, north of Chateau Salins.

ENGLISH NURSE'S MYSTERIOUS CONDUCT.

MISTAKEN FOR A FOREIGNER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 22.

Miss Carment, a resident of Fraser Town, was produced before the District Magistrate to-day in consequence of police suspicion being aroused as to her movements and correspondence in this station.

Though friendless and living a lonely life, she succeeded in convincing the Magistrate that she was an English nurse and not a foreigner with literary leanings who was trying to raise a fund for providing soldiers on service with comforts and incidentally to find her way back to England. The correspondence seized was merely magazine articles signed "Una Merle," Carmen Southcott" etc., and a few letters to soldiers of this garrison asking for their names to enable her to send them comforts should they go on service.

The Magistrate found that her conduct was perfectly respectable if mysterious, and released her.

His Highness the Valiakoil Tampuran C.I.E., has died at Trivandum of the effects of a motor accident.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES ROUNDED UP.

IMPENDING FALL OF CRACOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGNAD, Sept. 22, 5-40 a.m.

It is announced here that the Austrian and German armies in Galicia have been rounded up in a rectangle measuring thirty two miles by sixteen, within a loop formed by the rivers San and Vislok, the corner points being Przemysl, Jaroslav, Rzoszoff and Dynoff.

The Russians have begun the bombardment of Jaroslav and the investment of Przemysl.

The population of Cracow is fleeing and the town will probably be delivered to the Russians.

SERBO-MONTENEGRIN VICTORIES.

WITHIN FIFTEEN KILOMETRES OF BOSNIAN CAPITAL

LONDON, Sept. 21. 1-45 p.m.

An official Nish telegram says that the Montenegrin army is within fifteen kilometres of Sarajevo. Everywhere Servians are making progress.

They have routed a strong force of Austrians and Bosnians beyond Loznitza.

Prince George of Servia was severely wounded while leading his Battalion.

Prince George of Servia was born at Ricka Montenegro, in 1887. As a young man he was notorious the world over for his wild deeds and general irresponsibility, and was induced to resign his right of succession to the throne, which he publicly did at Belgrade in March, 1909. He was Commander of a Servian Infantry Battalion.

WAR AND SIND CROPS.

KARACHI CHAMBER'S SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 22.

The President of the Karachi Grain Merchants' Association has addressed the following letter to Government:—The early rape-seed (Tooria) crop is now about to be sown and may actually be commenced in some places. It is, therefore, very important that immediate action be taken to advise cultivators against the mistake of sowing a large area with oilseeds expecting the usual export demand. Even in the event of a speedy termination of the war in Europe it is improbable that Continental seed-crushing industries could be revived in time to make use of the Indian surplus seed during 1915 and without such a revival it is hardly necessary to point out how valueless that surplus would be. A reference to the interesting figures given in the Indian Trade Journal of the 27th August last, will show how great a portion of the seed exported from India is consumed by these very countries that are now debarred from the industry.

RARESEED AND LINSEED.

My committee would submit the following figures showing the destination of rapeseed and linseed exported during 1913-14:—To Belgium about 40 per cent. and 1 per cent.; Germany about 25 per cent. and 13 per cent.; United Kingdom about 5 per cent. and 40 per cent.; France about 25 per cent. and 30 per cent.; Italy about 5 per cent. and 7 per cent. The United Kingdom and doubtfully Italy seem consequently the only sources from which the demand may be expected. It is hoped that the United Kingdom may somewhat increase its demand, but it is improbable that it can extend its capacity very largely at short notice. At best, therefore, it may be concluded that the rapeseed exports will not be more than 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. of its usual volume, while the linseed exports may perhaps be 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. of its normal, provided conditions are equal in the Americas.

FOOD GRAINS.

On the other hand the demand, for rabi food grains, particularly wheat, promises to be enormous. The usual supplies of wheat from Russia will almost certainly be cut off while the outlook for the Argentine wheat crop is anything but brilliant. A bumper wheat and rabi food grain crop is under the circumstances much to be desired and my committee feel confident, would yield to the cultivator and to the country generally most satisfactory results. For these reasons my committee trust that Government will agree with their recommendation and urge cultivators to decrease the areas under oilseeds while increasing those under wheat and rabi food grains for the coming season.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

EXPECTED IN BOMBAY NEXT SUNDAY

The P. and O. Company's S. S. "Khyber" with the outward Mails of the 4th instant left Aden and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Sunday next.

THE BATTLE OF CHARLEROI.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

BRITISH GALLANTRY.

On August 24, "The Times" correspondent at Paris wired as follows:—

Late this evening one of "The Times" Correspondents who has been following operations in Belgium arrived in this office after a week of adventure which left him too exhausted to do more than give me his account of the preliminary skirmishing and the first two days of the great battle between Mons and Luxemburg.

The Correspondent started from Brussels on Monday, August 17, with the intention of reaching Namur via Charleroi. All was quiet at Charleroi that evening. The next day, Tuesday, it was found that the railway line was cut at Moustier, and after an unavailing effort to reach Namur on foot he regained Charleroi in the evening, to find that French troops of all arms were pouring through the town towards the north-east.

Early next morning (Wednesday, 19th) it became clear that Charleroi was in danger. French troops which had been rushed up in the night took up positions along the canal bridges with mitrailleuses, which were also installed upon the roof of the station in the lower town. The inhabitants were ordered to keep to their houses, shutters were closed, and every preparation was made for the reception of the enemy.

The Correspondent left Charleroi by the last train in the direction of Brussels. Right along the line to Nivelle the train passed between skirmishing lines in the wheat fields on both sides of the railway track.

When the train reached Hal, to the south-west of Brussels, the stationmaster running down the way waving a red flag, stopped further progress, and announced that the German cavalry already occupied the station. Without waiting for proof of this statement, the train immediately started down the branch line to Mons, and from there on to Charleroi, which was reached at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

ADVENTUROUS HUSSARS.

The town was ablaze with excitement, and French troops were engaged near the station in rounding up a party of adventurous Death's Head Hussars, who, under the leadership of a young lieutenant, formerly employed at the Delet engineering works in the town had calmly cantered down the main street towards the station, being everywhere taken for English cavalry. The passers-by cheered and shouted "Vive les Anglais." As it turned out afterwards, the Germans also were in error, for they had no idea that French troops were already in Charleroi.

They paid dearly for their mistake, as 15 of their number were killed or wounded, and their presence in the town was valuable as an advertisement of the enemy's advance, which was first reported in strength at 5 o'clock the next morning.

At 7.20 on Friday, just as the first German shell crashed through the roof of Charleroi Station, "The Times" Correspondent boarded the last locomotive to leave the town, where panic reigned. Every road from Charleroi to the south and to the west was crowded with fugitives escaping on foot and in every imaginable kind of vehicle.

Along the railway progress was very slow but finally Mons was reached, and there the smiling solidity of British faces seemed to form a rampart against the invaders.

At Mons the British troops have made themselves at home as though they were in Long Valley. The town is surrounded by canals in every direction save the south, where the green of woods stretches out into the distance.

The preparations made at Mons were extremely comforting in their workmanlike detail. All the bridges over the canals which had not been blown up were commanded by mitrailleuses and barricaded by the interlocking of huge cable drums. In the woods to the south of the town lurked innumerable guns.

RIFLE AS FISHING ROD.

Everywhere in the town confidence was the dominant note. When with heavy firing audible in the distance, the British soldier can sit quietly on the banks of a canal, perhaps to-morrow to be choked with dead, calmly fishing, with his bayonetted rifle as a fishing rod, the spectacle inspires trust, even though from every direction in the countryside the presence of the all pervading German cavalry is reported.

Pushing still farther along the front of battle, the Correspondent left Mons at 5 p.m. and got nearly as far as Baton, when he was stopped outside Antoing station by the fire of mitrailleuses. After two hours' delay the train started again for Tournai, passing several dead bodies on the way.

At Tournai consternation prevailed. Six of the ubiquitous German cavalrymen had arrived at the Town Hall at noon, and had asked if there were any French troops in the neighbourhood. The answer, truthful at the time, was given to them that the neighbourhood was clear of French soldiery. But at 4 p.m. French reservist battalions marched into the town and had the satisfaction of killing the six Germans who had left their card earlier in the day.

At 6 o'clock the next morning (Saturday) a large German force had taken up its position a little over a mile from the town.

At half-past 9 their mitrailleuses opened fire upon the defences of the Pont de Morel, near the railway bridge. The first attack of the Germans was repulsed, but subsequently the enemy entered the town, which they now occupy. The Correspondent then made his way down to Lille, whither news of the German advance had been brought by countless fugitives. Everybody was extremely alarmed, and the trains for Paris were packed.

Seen the Correspondent started off towards Valenciennes, with the object of working

Not satisfied with what he had already his way back again to Charleroi. The advance German cavalry were reported all along the French frontier. At Valenciennes troop trains full of British soldiers were arriving. The British officer was in absolute possession of the railway refreshment bar, and no food at all was obtainable.

The correspondent boarded a troop train and reached Chimay at half-past 10 on Sunday evening. For the rest of the journey up to Philippeville Hobson's choice had to be taken. All night long between Chimay and Philippeville the guns were going.

At Philippeville there was news of events at Charleroi subsequent to the departure of "The Times" Correspondent at the beginning of the bombardment. The news was furnished by French troops which had taken part in the fighting. The shell which crashed through the railway station roof as the left Charleroi was the beginning of a continuous and well-nourished bombardment of the upper town.

HEROISM OF THE TURCOS.

The French troops made what amounted almost to a medieval sortie, but finding the enemy in a much greater force than was expected were compelled to withdraw, and the bombardment continued relentlessly. Then the Turcos, with legendary bravery, debouched from the town, and with a gallantry which must surely live in history actually charged the German battery, bayonetting the gunners. Their losses, it is feared, exceeded those of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, for of the battalion only 100, it is reported, returned unscathed.

Their bravery was, however, powerless against the German advance, which crept foot by foot through the outskirts of the town to the very heart of Charleroi. There, in the narrow streets of the Walloon townplanner, the carnage was almost indescribable.

A French infantryman, in recounting the atrocious street-fighting, declared that the road became so jammed with dead that the killed remained upstanding where they were shot, resting on their dead brothers.

The last stand of the French was made before the railway station, in front of which passes the canal. Here for two hours Germans fought for the bridge. Once they had captured it, after very heavy loss, the Germans gained ground all along the line, pushing successively the villages of Marchiennes, Landelis, and Montignies, and the country nearly as far as Walcourt.

FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK.

Later in the day the French artillery in its turn opened fire upon the stricken town of Charleroi. The Germans in the earlier stages of the engagement had poured their shells upon the upper town.

The French artillery now turned its hail of shells upon the lower portion of the city. Under the supporting fire of their artillery, the French infantry advanced slowly in the face of stubborn resistance upon the town they had just evacuated, retaking several villages, and becoming once again masters of the line between Thuin and Mettet.

At 6 o'clock in the evening fighting came to an end, both sides being completely worn out.

The next morning, however, before dawn, the French artillery again bombarded Charleroi. Once more the indefatigable troops of France swarmed down the slope towards the lower town, recapturing the villages of Chatelet, Chatelet Inou, Bouffroix, Marchiennes, and Couillet. Fighting at this stage of the engagement was attended by extremely heavy losses on both sides. Charleroi is the centre of very active industrial and mining districts, and in the slag heaps in the surrounding country the French found an admirable vantage ground for the mitrailleuse, which is playing so large a part in the war, while, as in Upper Alsace, Germans mounted their mitrailleuses in every steeple of the town.

In the face of withering fire of German mitrailleuses, the French again entered unhappy town of Charleroi, and after furious fighting drove the Germans in confusion across the Sambre. The French entered a city littered with dead, shattered by shell-fire, devastated by every instrument of modern war.

Outside an inn was to be seen the dead figure of a German officer, with head bowed over a basin and the soap-lather dry upon his face, where he had been shot in the act of washing. There was another who lay across a table, while the coffee cup which he had been in the act of raising to his lips at the moment when death found him lay broken on the ground.

In every part of the city houses were smoldering or in flames. Every cellar was occupied by terror-stricken inhabitants.

THE NAMUR FORTS.

A few miles out of Philippeville he met a Belgian officer and the paymaster-general of Namur, who told him that the town of Namur was occupied by the Germans. It had been subjected to furious bombardment, and the fire of the enemy has been so well regulated that the first few shots had silenced the Marchovelette Fort on the north-east and the Maizeret Fort on the east. The fort of Andoy also suffered greatly and was almost out of action.

The Germans entered the town of Namur without encountering much resistance.

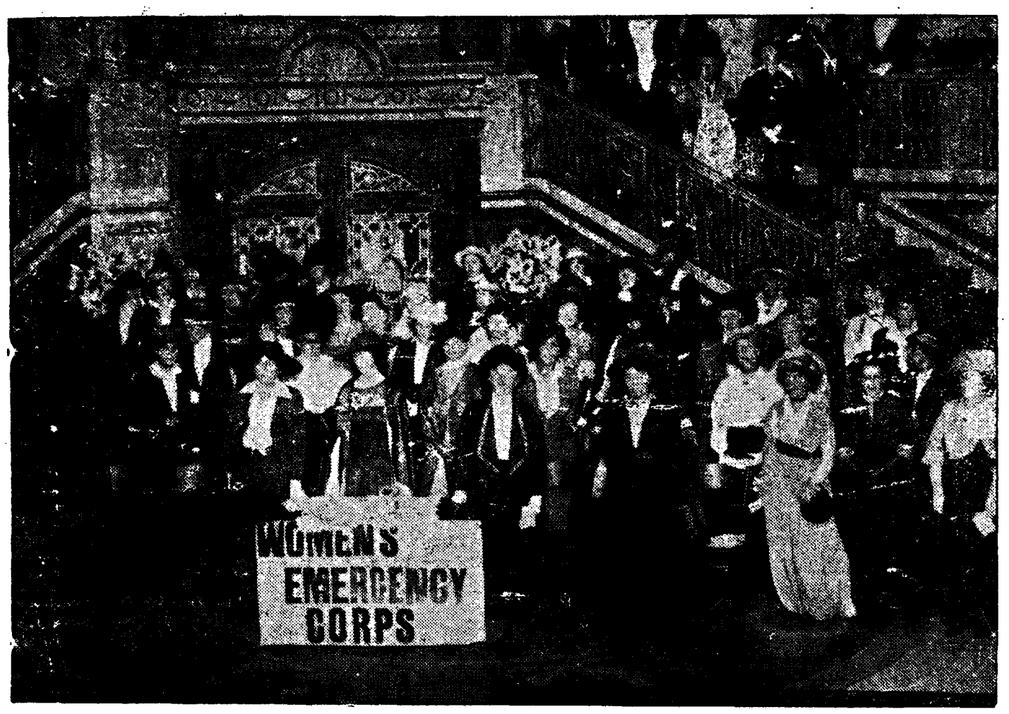
The forts of Dave and Wepion (St. Heribert?) and the line of forts to the north still resist.

In spite of the elaborate preparations made at Namur, the erection of barbed wire entanglements through which passed an electrical current of 1,500 volts, and the liberal use of broken glass, Namur fell into the German hands yesterday at 8 a.m.

The Belgians, as has been the case throughout the campaign, evacuated the town in order, all rolling-stock and motor-cars were removed, and, as usual the stationmaster left on the last locomotive with the railway cashbox under his arm. The Belgian troops, numbering some 3,000, passed under the protection of French cavalry screen within French lines.

Thus the Germans have done much to win the mastery over the two banks of the Meuse, almost as far as Dinant. They have, however, left behind them six of the eight forts of Namur, which, it is expected, will yet cause them considerable annoyance.

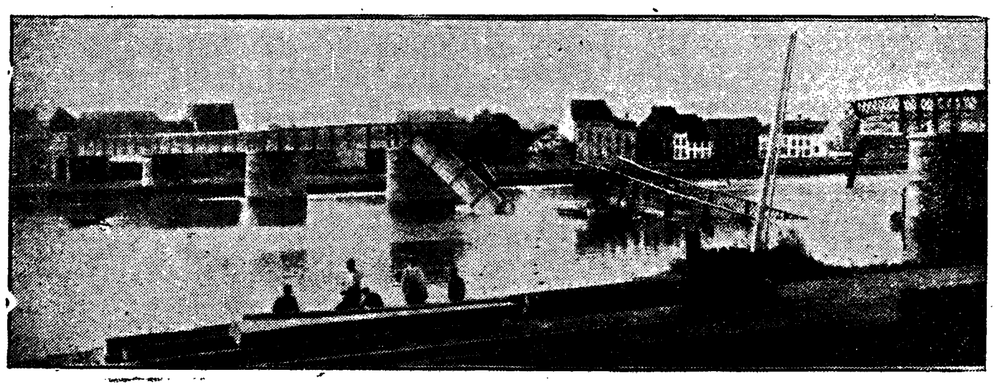
WOMEN'S EMERGENCY CORPS.



Tropical Press Agency.

Great public meeting at the Shaftesbury Theatre.

GERMAN INVASION OF BELGIUM



Bridge destroyed by the Belgians to impede the German advance.

THE SHOOTING OF VLLAGERS BY GERMANS.

AN EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

A Denton resident has received from a friend living at Maastricht an eye-witness's account of one of the shootings of villagers by the Germans which have been spoken of says the "Manchester Guardian." The correspondent had managed to bicycle into Liege to see a friend, and was returning. He writes:—

"When we got to a village near Vise without being challenged we were congratulating ourselves on our good luck, but at the bridge across the canal an officer with about fifteen men came running out. Brownings fixed on our breasts, we were searched, and after we had shown our papers we walked up to the village. We had just turned into the street when we saw the people, women, men, and children, all with their hands up, standing in the middle of the road, German soldiers running in and out of the houses and setting them on fire. Up went our hands, but still we walked as quickly as we could after asking permission to get through. At a corner of the street we came across two villagers lying on the road, just shot by these wild beasts. Having shown my paper we were placed under guard of two soldiers.

"We stood in the narrow street, houses in front and behind us. The fire and smoke was so thick that we could hardly see. And then at once the shooting began from both sides. We put ourselves as flat as possible against a wall as long as the shooting was going on, and as we were afraid the wall from the opposite house was coming down we got permission to follow a waggonette that just passed, and so we came out of it. We were in the midst of a column guns, munition carriages, &c., a few miles in length, slowly creeping up a hill.

"We had just passed a nice big villa when again a shot fell. They said it came out of the house, but I am quite sure that one of the Germans did it; and then they started a regular fusillade on the house, which I am quite sure was perfectly empty. Then of a sudden shots were fired from the hill, and the Germans, thinking it was Belgians, fired back. This went on for a few minutes, and a little later it turned out that a party of their own men had climbed that hill, so they had been shooting at their own soldiers.

"The same night in another villlage they killed the mayor's wife and a solicitor. The wife had been beaten dead. This also was on a pretence of shooting; but they simply do it themselves, so that they can pillage the village and get at the wine, money, &c., from the inhabitants."

AN ESCAPE FROM BRUSSELS

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN'S DARING EXPLOIT.

GERMAN PLANS FOR THE ADVANCE.

An amazing young Englishman, who speaks German, French, and Flemish fluently, walked out of Brussels through the German lines last night, and arrived here to-day on his way to England. He has just given me a full story of everything connected with his journey and with the state of affairs in Brussels and on the road, wired Mr. P. J. Philip, the special correspondent of the "Daily News" from Ostend on Aug. 22:—His name he wishes to be kept secret for private reasons, but his story bears the absolute stamp of truth. Probably no other account of what is happening will ever reach England till after the war, and certainly there will be no one who will attempt and carry through successfully such an extraordinary exploit. Much of what he says is of the utmost tactical importance. This is his story first of the state of Brussels.

"The first German I saw was an officer who entered the city at about ten o'clock on Thursday morning. The main body arrived at 3 o'clock that afternoon at the Town Hall, with the Burgomeister, M. Max, who had gone out to make treaties on behalf of the city. The first thing they did on arrival was to take charge of al telegraph and telephone exchanges, and to connect them and the Town Hall with their headquarters at the Cosmopolite Hotel.

"This they did in two hours by hanging insulating hooks on all the lamp-posts and running wires along them. The work was amazingly well and quickly done. The commandant-general of the army corps, who is acting as governor of the city, is Count Sixtus von Arnim. He issues proclamations, and has complete control. The officer I saw first is one of his chief of staff for he seemed to be in command in the town. His name I do not know. The private soldiers are paying for everything they buy, but all purchases for the Army made by the officers are paid for by cheques on the Treasury.

THE NUMBERS IN BRUSSELS.

"When the Burgomeister, M. Max, met the officers he offered—so I believe, but do not know of my own knowledge—a hundred million francs to ensure the safety of the Province of Brabant. The German demand was for fifteen million francs at once from the city of Brussels, and this is to be levied in the administrative unions on the rating basis.

"I do not know how many Germans are actually in Brussels now, but the number is probably about 10,000 in the whole city and unions. Outside, in a cordon within ten miles, there are, according to popular estimate, 600,000 men. That I believe to be an over-estimate. The German soldiers say that it is proposed to leave about 10,000 in the city when the main corps pushes south and west, as it was doing when I left, and sleeping accommodation has been secured for about that number.

"When the main corps entered the town they divided. While one went into the Town Hall the second passed south in the direction of Waterloo. I do not think, however, that many went as far on the road as the old battlefield. They seem to have turned off to Hal, which, I believe, to be the farthest southern point reached up to Saturday morning, when they probably moved on again. On the west they reached Alost and Ninove on Friday morning, and by Friday afternoon were expected at Ghent. They had not occupied that town when I passed through in the early hours of this (Saturday) morning. I think they will not do so at present.

"I watched Red Cross waggons, the baggage and ammunition of the army pass down the Boulevard Botanique yesterday (Friday) for three hours, and then it had

ENGLISH GIRL AS AVIATOR.

DARING ADVENTURE DETECTED.

The exploit of the young Englishman, as he was thought to be, who was arrested the other day at Dijon while trying to follow an aeroplane squadron to the frontier reads like a chapter of romance, says the "Morning Post" correspondent at Paris. On Wednesday a report spread in Dijon that a foreign aviator had been arrested at the aviation ground just as he was on the point of landing. Investigation showed that a foreign aviator had indeed fallen into the hands of the French, but it was no daring raider from across the Vosges.

It appears, according to the "Petit Parisien," that the military authorities at Dijon had received warning that an aviator had left an unnamed aviation centre in the south, following closely upon the heels of a flotilla of military aeroplanes. When the flotilla reached Dijon the mysterious stranger came down with it, and was at once seized by an officer, who was easily able to detect the wanted person, in spite of an absolutely correct military aviator's uniform.

To the astonishment of all present one of the aviators vigorously protested against the arrest of the "foreigner," but an explanation was soon forthcoming. The suspect was a pretty, fresh-complexioned young Englishwoman, who had sacrificed her hair and had implored the aviators to furnish her with a uniform so that she might serve France, like all her compatriots. How she secured possession of the aeroplane is wrapped in mystery. The would-be air scout was gently told that although her courage was greatly appreciated, her services could not be accepted. She was then detained pending the arrival of her family, which was at once informed of her whereabouts.

FIRST FIGHT OF THE BRITISH CAVALRY.

VILLAGE VICTORY.

CHARGE BY HUSSARS.

A graphic description of a skirmish between British and German cavalry was given during the mail week, to a "Daily Express" Special Correspondent by a wounded British Hussar who, together with some captive German Cuirassiers, had arrived at "a French railway station," the name of which was not allowed to be given. The big blue-coated Germans were smuggled out of the station without creating a disturbance.

The account goes on:

"One of the wounded troops explained his relief at this.

"'Thank 'Eaven!' he said fervently. 'After the bother we've had with them all along the line, I thought there'd certainly be a free fight when we had to take them out of the carriage.'

"And then he told me how, at many of the stations on the way from—, the people, learning that German prisoners were on the train, had flung stones at windows, thrust sticks and umbrellas into the carriages, and shrieked curses at the Prussians until the train moved out.

"As if to confirm what he said, an excited little brown-faced Frenchwoman came up to us and broke into a torrent of shrill recrimination.

"'Mais, c'est un Allemand,' she cried, and pointed to a woollen cap that he wore, I explained that he was English, and asked him why he was not wearing the usual cap.

"'Lost it in the charge on Saturday,' he said. 'That's where I got this.' He showed a bandaged wrist, that had been pierced by a German cavalry sabre. Then he told me in detail the story of Friday's fighting.

"Detachments were scouting in the country westward of Brussels and south as far as Charleroi. Exhausted though the Germany cavalry were known to be, the whole of their success lay in a continued rapid advance, and it was obvious that they would push on at the first possible moment.

"A PROPER CHARGE."

"So, while the Belgians were sullenly falling back towards the north, the English cavalry were busily employed in feeling for the inevitable German advance; while the French—horse, foot, and artillery—came up from the south and west.

"My informant fell in with a party of the 4th Cuirassiers on Friday. Or rather, they fell on them.

"'We came plump on them round a corner in a little village,' said he. 'Absolute surprise for both of us. Before you could wink we were flying at one another as hard as the horses could go, and the villagers were yelling and scrambling into the houses on either side of the road.

"'There was no firing. It was absolutely a proper cavalry charge, like you see in the pictures—horses going hell-for-leather, and every man sitting hunched up under the No. 1 guard and hoping he wouldn't get his knees crushed by the fellows on each side of him.'

"Lighter though they were, the hussars went at a pace that more than compensated for their inferior weight. The cuirassiers in full stride and on fresh horses might have ridden over them, but, slower at the 'take off,' and (as was subsequently proved) mounted on horses already ridden to death, they were taken at a tremendous disadvantage. Twenty-seven of them were killed, and twelve were taken prisoners.

RAW HORSEFLESH.

"'Their mounts were dead beat,' said my trooper, 'and the men not much better. And do you know what we found in their mess-tins? Raw horseflesh and dry oats!'

'I asked him how he got, his wound.

"'I dunno,' he said, wearily. 'First thing I knew was my sword sticking through a German's elbow and his was through my wrist. But it hasn't cut any tendons,' he added, proudly. "I'll be out in two or three days.

"'The other chap's arm was sort of paralysed. He couldn't move his fingers.'

"The average trooper, of course, knows little of the general scheme of operations. I could not learn the movements of the British infantry or artillery beyond the fact that the latter was, on Sunday, yond the fact the latter was, on Sunday, holding one of the gates of a trap in which eight thousand German cavalry, who have pushed on west of Brussels, were said to have been caught.

"'They can't get out, so far as I can see,' he said, 'because our guns are in front; there's Belgian artillery and some of our cavalry on their right flank, and the French are getting round them from somewhere down by Charleroi. There were a lot of those Algerians in action on Saturday.'"

THE "PUJA" IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

On account of collapse of business the Marwaris are leaving Calcutta in large numbers. The "Puja" is going to be a dull affair this year. Unemployment, half pay, and high prices all are combining to make Bengali homes cheerless; shops are almost deserted. There is practically no "Puja" sales this year. The war has not produced any appreciable effect upon the well-to-do Indians who are as usual proceeding to health resorts during the "Puja" holidays.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues. 189—B 7

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CONTRACT TO DELIVER COFFEE.

SUIT BY AN ITALIAN FIRM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

C. Bocci & Co. A FIRM *v.* HAJI MAHOMED LARI.

This was a suit to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 6,743 being the price of 100 bags of coffee indented by the plaintiff firm for the defendant.

The plaintiffs are a firm of import and export merchants having their head office at Milan and a branch office at Bombay. The defendant ordered through the plaintiff firm 150 bags of coffee to be delivered at Dubai in the Persian Gulf, in three lots of 50 bags each to be shipped at intervals of a month. In respect of this order the defendant signed an indent form containing various conditions printed on it. The conditions provided that no claims about shipments were to be raised after four days of the receipt of the shipping documents; and no claims about goods and their quality were to be raised after 8 days of the receipt of goods. The conditions further provided that no disputes could be raised as to lateness of shipments if they were merely 15 or 20 days late. Finally there was the provision that all disputes were to be referred to arbitration. The body of the indent provided that cash was to be paid 8 days after presentation of documents. The coffee ordered by the defendant was to be of type No. 696, a sample which was shown to the defendant by the plaintiffs at the time that the defendant signed the indent. The price agreed upon was 71s. 9d. per cwt. The first shipment of 50 bags arrived early in February 1914. The shipping documents in respect thereof were duly handed over to the defendant and the defendant paid the plaintiffs in respect of the said consignment on the 25th February 1914. The shipping documents of the second shipment were presented on the 14th March 1914. Thereafter on the 16th March, 1914 the defendant wrote to the plaintiffs asking them to stop the two remaining shipments as plague was raging in Dubai and there was no market for the goods there. If the goods had been shipped the defendant wanted them to be landed in Bombay and surveyed. The plaintiffs replied saying that the shipments had already been made and the defendant was bound to take delivery. The plaintiffs thereafter tried to have the goods landed in Bombay but they failed. The defendants then refused to take the shipping documents and pay for the goods. He raised two contentions:—First, that the goods which had arrived by the first shipment were not up to sample and therefore he was entitled to reject the goods of the second and third shipments. Secondly, that the shipments were not made at intervals of a month as was contracted for. The plaintiffs contended that having entered into the contract subject to the printed conditions on the indent form the defendant was not entitled to raise the defence about shipments. As to the quality the plaintiffs contended that the defendant was, according to the contract, bound to pay for the goods first and receive the shipping documents and any disputes as to the quality of the goods could be raised only when the goods had been paid for and received by the defendant. The price of coffee had gone down since the contract and this was an attempt for the defendant to avoid liability.

The defendant counter-claimed from the plaintiffs Rs. 743 in respect of the quality of the first shipment not being up to the sample. The defendant also contended that he was not bound by the printed conditions on the indent form as he had very imperfect knowledge of English and these conditions had never been explained to him in the vernacular.

Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Mirza and Mr. Khan appeared for the defendant.

PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

A preliminary issue was then raised as to whether the defendant was bound by the printed conditions on the indent and, after hearing arguments and evidence on that issue, his Lordship delivered judgment.

His Lordship said that the allegation of the defendant as to want of knowledge of the printed conditions in the contract could not be believed. His evidence was quite untrustworthy. The defendant was quite w aware of the said conditions or he could have been so if he had so wished. However the important terms of the contract were in manuscript. It was in the nature of the contract entered into between the parties that the defendant was bound to pay on presentation of documents and at a time when it would be impossible to ascertain if the goods sent were according to sample. It was open to the defendant to claim damages later if the goods turned out to be not up to sample. Here there was no reason whatever to hold that there was any foundation for the allegation that the goods of the first shipment were not according to sample. That seemed to be only an excuse on the part of the defendant to get out of the contract owing to a fall in prices. The case which was cited for the defendant showed only that it was open to the defendant to refuse to take delivery of the remaining consignments if he *showed* that the first consignment was not up to sample. In the present case however the defendant had made no attempt to show that the coffee in the first consignment was not up to sample. The plaintiffs were entitled to have the money brought into Court before the defendant could be allowed to proceed with his counterclaim in respect of goods in the second and third shipments being not up to sample. His Lordship said that the term in the printed conditions which provided that any claim as to the quality of goods should be made within eight days of the arrival of goods, was unreasonable, and that it was open to the defendant, on depositing the moneys to show that the goods in the second and third consignments were not up to sample. There was a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with interest and costs. If the defendant deposited the money into Court within a fortnight his counterclaim in respect of the second and third shipments would be set down for hearing. On failure to deposit the counterclaim would be dismissed with costs, and his claim of damages in respect of the first shipment only would be set down for hearing.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Mulla and Mulla.

Attorneys for the defendant: Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

SHORT CAUSE.

SUIT AGAINST A VAKIL.

(Before Mr. Justice Braman.)

MAHABERPRASAD SURAJPRASAD *v* MAHADEV RAJARAM BODAS.

The plaintiff filed this suit against the defendant, a vakil of the High Court, claiming from him a sum of Rs. 2,000, with interest at 6 p.c.

The plaintiff's story was that he advanced Rs. 2,000 to the defendant on the 17th of March 1912. The defendant passed a promissory note in respect of that amount to the plaintiff. A sum of Rs. 120 was given as interest by the defendant. As the principal sum with interest from 17th June 1913 was not given by the defendant to the plaintiff, notwithstanding repeated demands, the plaintiff filed the present suit. Mr. Vaidya appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was absent.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,000 with interest at 6 p.c., from 17th June, 1913, and costs. Interest on judgment at 6 p.c.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Bhaishakar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A MAMLATDAR.

RULE GRANTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

ANANT BALKRISHNA RANGNEKAR *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision made by Mr. Campbell with Mr. A. G. Desai to grant a rule.

The petitioner was charged by Mr. Anant Bhaskar Nimkar, Mamlatdar of Vengurla, under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, for an alleged defamatory statement made by the petitioner in his petition of appeal to the Assistant Collector of Ratnagiri on the 10th of July, 1913.

The defamatory statements objected to by the Mamlatdar are these:—"1. The Kulkarni of Kochra attached his (petitioner's) moveable property because the Mamlatdar of Vengurla, Rao Saheb Nimkar, has, of late, causelessly deceided to do damage to me by troubling me illegally. 2. The Mamlatdar made an exhibition of attachment as said above simply maliciously and unjustly and with intent to harass me and to cause damage to me. 3. Why should the Mamlatdar abuse his authority in unreasonably troubling Rangnekar? Instead of grieving over this with wonder it may be said that Rao Saheb Mamlatdar has doubtless acted as above in pursuance of his established wrongful method on the strength of his authority towards me."

The trying Magistrate, Mr. Bijrurkar, found the petitioner guilty of the offence charged and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 3 months and to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

On an appeal to Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, the conviction was confirmed and the sentence was altered to that of fine only.

The trying Court had found that the action of the complainant was "exceptionally stringent and invidious"; and the Appellate Court held that his action was of "questionable propriety." The petitioner further said that if he had used some other phraseology to describe the complainant's action, he could not be held liable for the mere selection of the words used particularly as no personal ill-will had been alleged or proved by the complainant.

It was contended on behalf of the applicant that the statements were made honestly and with a view to obtain redress from the authority to which the complainant Mamlatdar was subordinate and they were protected under section 499, I. P. Code.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

PERSONATING A POLICE OFFICER.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

KING-EMPEROR *v* THOMAS JONES.

The trial of the accused for abetment of extortion and personating a public servant which had to be adjourned because of one of the jury being taken suddenly ill, was now proceeded with. A new jury had to be empanelled as the sick juror was unable to be present to-day. Mr. Binning in his address, stated the facts to the jury. These facts were reported in our previous issue.

After evidence for the Crown had been called the accused made a statement which briefly came to this that Tabak had been persistently making indecent proposals to him and this was an arrangement between Price and Donoghue and himself to give him a good sound thrashing and give him a lesson. He did not know of any conspiracy to extort money from the Parsi nor did he held Price and Donoghue in their personating as police officers.

After his Lordship had summed up, the jury after a couple of minutes' consultation returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty" on both the charges.

His Lordship in sentencing the accused to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment addressed him as follows:—"Thomas Jones, on the evidence recorded against you, the jury could have returned only one verdict and that they have returned. I am exceedingly sorry to see a young man of your intelligence in the position in which you find yourself.

I am quite willing to make allowance for your youth and quite willing to believe that you were acting more or less under the influence of your older companions who led you on to commit the offence.

Having regard to all the circumstances, to your youth and to the fact that you acted probably under the bad influence and bad advice of other men I think that a sentence of 12 months' rigorous imprisonment will satisfy the ends of justice.

TWO YEARS FOR HURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

EMPEROR *v.* RAHIMTULLA AMIR KHAN.

The retrial of the accused for attempt to commit murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder or for hurt to one Ramchandra Govind took place to-day before his Lordship and a jury. The accused was acquitted on the charges of attempt to commit murder or culpable homicide but a fresh jury had to be empanelled as the last jury before whom the accused was tried had returned a verdict or not guilty by a majority of seven to two, on the charge of hurt. This verdict his Lordship was unable to accept and a retrial before a new jury was ordered by his Lordship.

The facts of the case appeared in our previous issue. The defence tried to prove an "alibi".

Mr. Bhojwani appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Kolaskar, instructed by Mr. Balubhai Desai, appeared for the accused.

After his Lordship had delivered his charge to the jury, the jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship in sentencing the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment said: "Rahimtulla Amirkhan, the prosecution has proved to demonstration that yours was the hand which inflicted the wound on Ramchandra Govind. At the previous trial you were acquitted of the graver charges on which you were put up for trial. In spite of the false defence you have set up, I will consider that you inflicted this wound in the course of a quarrel and that the wounds inflicted were superficial and not dangerous. At the same time it is dangerous to allow a man to go about in crowded throughfares, stabbing people with a knife. The maximum punishment for the offence is three years' rigorous imprisonment. But I think the ends of justice will be satisfied if I sentence you to a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

The following notification has been addressed to the shareholders of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., in reply to a circular issued by Mr. Iny, a copy of which is appended:—

Dear Sirs,

We find that a circular has been issued to the shareholders over the signature of Mr. F. J. Iny asking for proxies in favour of voluntary winding up of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.

On making enquiries at the office of the Company with regard to various matters mentioned in the said circular we find that Mr. Iny has been misinformed and we would earnestly request the shareholders not to act upon the statements so made.

The real facts as we have ascertained them are as follows:—

The reports of the Directors and Accounts that were submitted at the Shareholders' Meeting held on the 12th March last show that the Directors decided to start Ordinary Life Business in addition to the Industrial Business. The necessary prospectus and tables of dates were thereafter finally adopted in July last and the Company started work. We find that during one month after so commencing business and inspite of the difficulties consequent upon war, the Company has been able to secure business to the extent of Rs. 50,000 yielding an annual premium of Rs. 3,000 and we understand that it is confidently expected that increasingly large volume of business would be secured every month. It is not therefore correct to say that the Company has not commenced business worth mentioning.

Again it is not correct to say that one-third of the capital is already spent. For we find that up to 18th September 1914 the amount actually spent is Rs. 25,953 which included Rs. 2,339 for Furniture and Fittings which is an asset of the Company and about Rs. 23,000 for Preliminary Expenses which will according to the usual system be distributed over several years.

We further find that the expenses are kept low and the Secretaries during the above year of Co.'s existence have not received anything themselves by way of monthly allowance or commission and they do not propose to charge any remuneration until the Co.'s business has well progressed.

As regards the unpaid liability it must be remembered that the understanding was and is that no more than Rs. 10 per share shall be called without the consent of the shareholders obtained by a resolution passed at a General or Special meeting and this provision is intended to be included in the Articles of Association. Further, the Article 182 provides that if and when three-fourths of the paid up capital is lost then the Company shall be wound up. This will clearly show that there is nothing to be frightened at about the unpaid liability. It is well known that no Insurance Company has ever to call for more than a fraction of its Subscribed Capital and the statement made in the circular about Rs. 46 unpaid liability is under the circumstances absolutely misleading.

The fact of Mr. S. B. Billimoria having gone out of the firm of Messrs. McDonald, Billimoria & Co. was duly notified to shareholders by the Directors in their Statutory Report in February last and Mr. McDonald, it was well known, was out of the country. But the other partners are there and actively working and it is not suggested that they have not done their best for the Company.

Sir S. B. Broacha and Sir Sassoon David had, we understand, stipulated that as they had no time to spare they should be allowed to retire at the expiration of one year from the commencement of the Company and it was in pursuance of that understanding that they resigned. On finding however, that his resignation was liable to misconstruction at this juncture Sir Shapurji has withdrawn his resignation.

We earnestly request the shareholders to consider the real facts and make such enquiries as they think proper and then decide whether they want the Company to be voluntarily wound up. We think and are quite confident that there is no reason whatever to be discouraged and that not only it would be a pity to wind up the Company just at the time when all the preliminary stages have passed and active work of a promising character has begun, but it will be a distinct loss to the shareholders if the Company is taken into liquidation at this stage.

If you agree with us, we shall thank you to send duly signed the proxy form in the envelope enclosed for the purpose.

JAMSHED K. TARACHAND (500 shares.)
TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTAMDAS MALVI (100 shares.)
VENKETRAO VASUDEO KUMTEKER (100 shares.)
NATVERLAL MAGANLAL (50 shares.)
RANGGILDAS JAMNADAS LALA (15 shares.)

The Shareholders
of the Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.

Dear Sir, or Madam,

Perhaps it is known to you that the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., was registered in August 1913 i.e. over a year and the Company has not yet commenced business worth mentioning.

With the breaking out of the war and other circumstances what little chances the Company had of securing business are all lost. The Company's Actuary is, I understand, very doubtful about the Company's success for industrial business. The Secretaries while experimenting with Shareholders Monies have spent nearly a third of the paid up Capital. There is besides a very heavy liability of Rs. 46 per share. It is therefore considered advisable by several Shareholders that the Company be put into Voluntary Liquidation as soon as possible to avoid further heavy liability, and with that object a requisition signed by Shareholders holding more than 2,500 shares has been sent to the Directors asking them to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Shareholders. If it is not your intention to attend that meeting I shall feel obliged if you will fill up the enclosed proxy form and return to me at your earliest convenience.

I understand that some of the Directors including Sir Sassoon David Bart., Sir Shapurji B. Broacha Kt. have resigned.

Mr. S. B. Billimoria has also resigned from the firm of MacDonald Billimoria & Co. and Mr. James MacDonald has not returned from England.

Yours faithfully,

F. J. INY.

MARRIAGE OF LT.-COL. SIR LEONARD ROGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

The marriage was solemnized at the Cathedral on Saturday last between Lt.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers, I.M.S., and Miss W. E. North, who is a member of the covenanted nursing staff of the Medical College and sister-in-charge of the Prince of Wales Hospital. The bride was given away by Mr. S. B. McNair at whose residence, 5, Harrington Street, the wedding took place. Major Greig, I.M.S., was the best man and the toast of the bride was given by Lieut.-Col. Green, I.M.S., to which Sir Leonard felicitously responded. The ceremony was a quiet one but there was a considerable gathering of Calcutta medical men and other friends of the bride and bridegroom. Sir Leonard and Lady Rogers left for Shillong where the honeymoon will be spent.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. 180—7

GENERAL RENNENKAMPF.

Photo by Topical Press.

In command of the Russian Army in Prussia.

BOMBAY BANKING CO.'S CLAIM.

DEFENDANT'S TRAGIC DEATH IN COURT.

SUIT ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before his Lordship Mr. Justice Beaman, came up for disposal the case of the Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) *v.* Narayan Hari Patwardhan and another.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff Bank (now in liquidation) against the defendants lately carrying on business in the name of Messrs. Narayenrao and Bhikaji, claiming from them a sum of Rs. 4,677-15-0 due by them at the foot of an adjusted account made up to 31st December 1913.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Kirtikar appeared for the second defendant.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to the present suit are as follows:—

The manager of the Bombay Banking Co. undertook to finance the defendants who used to carry on business in the name of Messrs. Narayenrao and Bhikaji. Moneys were advanced to them from time to time and when the accounts were made up to the 31st of December 1913. the amount due from the defendants was found to be Rs. 4,677-15-0. The first defendant filed a written statement and admitted the claim, but objected to three items of (1) Rs. 212-4-0, (2) Rs. 500 and (3) Rs. 100, appearing in the plaintiffs' account and claimed a set-off for Rs. 1,400.

The plaintiffs in their reply to the written statement and the alleged set-off of the defendant gave up the amount of the three items mentioned in the account but refused to allow any set-off for Rs. 1,400, on the ground that the account in respect of which the first defendant claimed a set-off was a separate and distinct account and had nothing to do with the plaintiffs' present claim.

The second defendant had not filed any written statement, but said that the first defendant had agreed to pay all the debts due in respect of the partnership business. The first defendant's counsel said, that he had never agreed to pay all the debts himself.

Mr. Davar (for the first defendant) submitted that the only question his Lordship had to decide was his set-off of Rs. 1,400, i.e., whether the defendant was entitled to a set-off of Rs. 1,400 from his old account in the name of Messrs. Narayenrao and Ratansha.

OBJECTIONS TO ALLEGED SET-OFF.

Mr. Desai (for the plaintiffs) submitted that he raised two objections to the alleged set-off being allowed. The first objection was that leave of the Court was necessary if the defendant wanted to claim any set-off. The sum of Rs. 1,400 stood in the name and credit of Narayenrao and Ratansha in September 1913. The defendant now claimed a set-off for that sum in the account of Narayenrao and Bhikaji. Counsel submitted that both were distinct parties and the accounts were quite separate. The only set-off that could be claimed would be as regards accounts between the same parties. Besides, as the Bank was now in liquidation, the question of set-off became very important. As regards the debt of Rs. 1,400, due to Narayenrao and Ratansha, they could only claim the amount of the deposit *pro rata* which was allowed at 4 annas in a rupee. As regards the debts due by Narayenrao and Bhikaji to the Bank, they were bound to pay the whole debt. On the pleadings so far as they went, this was not a debt which could be set-off. (See sec. 47, Presidency Towns Insolvency Act).

Another point raised by the plaintiffs' counsel was that the written statement alleging the set-off was a plaint and therefore a cross suit. Under section 269 of the Indian Companies Act, no suit could lie against a company without leave of the Court.

Mr. Davar cited 9, Q. B. D., p. 648 (Jessel M. R.'s judgment) and said that as far as the Companies Act was concerned section 47 applied. (Vide Russell and Bailey's Companies Act, p. 458). Leave as far as the first objection was concerned was not necessary.

Regarding the written statement, his client before the Company went into liquidation was a partner with one Ratansha. At that time Rs. 1,400 stood in their name. The Bank's manager undertook to finance Narayenrao and Bhikaji. It was arranged between the Bank's manager Kothavle and Narayenrao, that in the account of Narayenrao and Bhikaji in which certain moneys were due by them to the Bank, credit should be given for Rs. 1,400 by transferring the sum of Rs. 1,400 standing in the name of Narayenrao and Ratansha, to the account of Narayenrao and Bhikaji. Under the above circumstances, his client was entitled to claim a set-off.

His Lordship held that leave was not necessary and allowed the evidence to be taken.

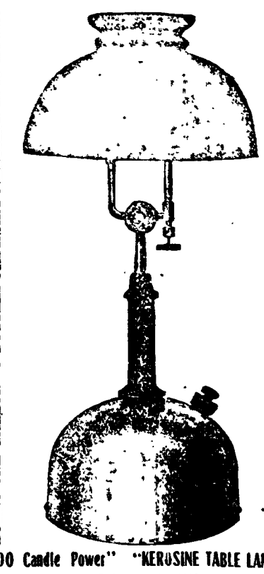
Sridhar Kothavle, the late manager of the Bank, who is now undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, gave evidence on the first defendant and deposed to the arrangement as regards the transfer of Rs. 1,400 from the account of Narayenrao and Ratansha to the account of Narayenrao and Bhikaji. He said he could not say why the entries to this effect were not made and the accounts allowed to remain separate.

The evidence of Ratansha, the first defendant's partner, was being taken, when Narayenrao, the first defendant, was wanted to depose to something. On inquiry it was found that he had fainted in the balcony of the High Court. Later on it was found that Narayenrao's heart had failed and the unfortunate man who was nearly 65 years of age, was dead.

At the request of the plaintiffs' counsel, the case was adjourned *sine die*. Mr. Desai informed the Court that he would ask the Official Liquidator to come to some terms in respect of the Bank's claim.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Dhanjisha and Batliwala; Nanu, Hormasji and Co.



BURNS ONE GALLON—6 BOTTLES ORDINARY KEROSINE IN 60 HOURS

CHEAPEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD AND FOR ALL PURPOSES

"300 Candle Power" "KEROSINE TABLE LAMP.

No Smoke: No Odor: No Wicks To Trim.

Automatic Cleaning Arrangement

Simple in design, Perfect in construction, and Unique in every respect, it is the most Practical, Reliable, and ECONOMICAL Lamp ever put on the Indian Markets.

Rs. 45 Nett.

POY BROTHERS,

KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,

Telegraphic Address "IDEAL" BOMBAY NO. 2.

NOTICE.

Messrs. PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists & Opticians

Opposite Government Telegraph Offices

7, (379) HORNBY ROW. Fort, BOMBAY.

beg to inform the public that they have no connection with a Firm bearing a similar Name whose Head Partner Dr. DINSHAW M. DASTOOR DIED on 19th July 1914.

AND ALSO THAT

IT IS ONLY THEIR FIRM WHO HOLD THE TESTIMONIALS

FROM—

H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon. Sir N G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Sir, S.L. Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M.O., Bombay, Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I. M. S., Lt.-Col. Peter, M. B., I. M. S., and other high personages.

SANJIVANI PILLS.

Best Tonic

BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.

A trial bottle free

SAPAT & Co.

Chemists,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

GOOD PROBLEM SOLVED.

NUCOLINE.

Vegetable Butter-Ghee!

Nucoline is cheaper and purer than Bombay Ghee. It is used all over the world by Hotels, Confectioners, Biscuit Manufacturers and thousands of families.

Analysed by the Bombay Municipality and declared to be pure and wholesome.

PRICE Rs. 3-8-0 FOR A 7-Lb Tin.

Sole Agents—BAHMUKA D RAY & CO.

Ismail Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sub-Agents-Shroff Bros. Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay.

THE ONLY GENUINE
ROSKOPF PATENT

Sole Agents
ABRECHT & Co
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY RANGOON.

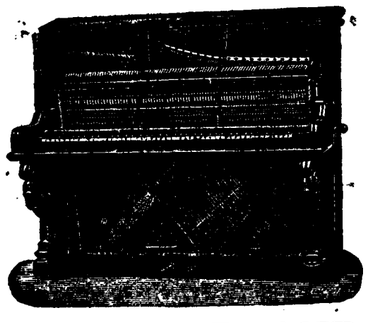
Can be had from all respectable watch-merchants.
BOMBAY OFFICE :—289, Hornby Road, FORT.

RECENT
REMINGTON
RECORDS.

The largest Typewriter order ever placed in India was for
REMINGTONS

A few Record Typewriter Sales for India:
THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA—Order for Forty Gurmukhi Remingtons.
THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT—Order for fifty Remingtons.
THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH—Order for 200 Remingtons.
RANGOON—Order for 24 Remingtons.
And these are only just a few.
There are more REMINGTONS in use in India today than of all other makes put together.
THE BEST TYPEWRITER backed up by the BEST SERVICE.
Whatever your typewriter requirements are we can meet you.
14. BRANCHES—Distributed all over India.
Responsible Representatives and Travelling Expert Mechanics visit every District Centre in the Presidency.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
Hornby Road. BOMBAY.



PIANOS
ORGANS

TUNED AND REPAIRED
TERMS MODERATE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
A. F. SOUNDY
SEA CROFT
COLABA RECLAMATION, BOMBAY.

SENTINELS OF THE NAVIES.

FOOD-SHIP HELD UP BY GERMAN GUN-FIRE

A SEA COMEDY.

Mr. Harold Aston, special correspondent of the "Daily News" in the North Sea, wrote as follows in the mail week:—

Post haste we slapped 500 tons of breakfast bacon, eggs, and butter into our hold, painted the Scandinavian name of our steamer in black letters a yard high port and starboard of our grey hull, so that there should be no mistake in the matter of our identification, and warped out of the harbour for England, or Scotland, or as near so we could get across the hazardous highway of the North Sea.

The ship stank of bacon; the steward jibbered and blabbered through his porthole as he saw land slipping away from him; the captain alone of the crew showed any signs of cheerfulness. Having slept in my clothes for four days I longed for a bath, and wandering amid musty corridors I at last, to my joy, found a latched door labelled "Bad." But the bath was full of bacon.

Our course, fixed by the mine-sweepers' chart, was round about and worrying. We were obliged to take a wide semi-circular sweep of the sea, very nearly 200 miles northward of Fano. Here, at any rate, we should miss the mines but the betting was two to one on running into some of the German scouts. And, sure enough, some hours after nightfall, we did.

STOPPED BY GERMAN SHOTS.

There was a head wind on, and the disturbed sea was battering and hammering all over our steel hull. I was sleeping in the "saloon" on deck, away from the choking odour of the two Russians who shared my cabin below, when I was awakened by the unmistakable popping of guns. We were running seventeen knots, and setting down to it snugly enough, ready for a dirty night. I had counted six shots before we condescended to bide our way; as we eased up, another missile plumped into the sea just ahead of us, marking its target with an admiration note of white foam as it fell. An inquiring searchlight slapped us full in the face, and we pulled up snorting.

In a minute or two, with a very great show of fuss and clatter and ceremony and salutation, a German officer boarded us from a panting little box of tricks which we could just see tossing in the darkness below.

The scene which followed was sheer undiluted comic opera, and not War at all. Our visitor was young and fair, with a very red face and light eyes which flickered uncertainly under eyebrows almost white. Why, he demanded first of all, hadn't we stopped sooner? Why had it been necessary to waste nine shot over us? The tenth shot would have settled our business once and for all.

THE SKIPPER'S STRATEGY.

"Never heard you sooner," replied the captain. "Your powder isn't noisy enough. But I am sorry to have caused all this unnecessary ceremony. We're all right, sir. We are a neutral ship with cargo, chiefly bacon——"

"Where for?"

"England."

The German naval officer shook his head. "No, certainly not!" said he. "You must take this ship to Hamburg!"

Here was a pretty look-out. Our faithful skipper, however, was equal to the occasion. He declared that a trip to Hamburg was absolutely impossible just now. It would disorganise the whole cargo service. This neutral ship was carring dead food of England; other neutral ships in the same line were carrying live food to Germany—cows chiefly, whose milk long ago had ceased and horses of an age which had rendered them unfit for work.

"Do you know," he said, "that since this war began, Denmark has sent into Germany supplies to the value of 2½ million kronen?"

The German officer knew nothing whatever about it. He hesitated. He scratched his head; and in the sway of his indecision the captain's arguments swung him round to the point of view our intelligent skipper was anxious to drive into him.

"Well, I suppose you must go on," said the German at last; and the captain swept off his peaked cap and bowed low.

"Tak!" said he.

DIPLOMACY AND A PASSENGER.

The young gentleman from the destroyer returned the compliment. He had his hand on the rail preliminary to clambering down again when another suspicion held him back.

"Have you any passengers on board? Any English?" said he.

The skipper did not, evidently, think it fit to imperil his mortal so by unnecessary lying.

"Do you think, sir," he said—still with his hat in his hand—"that any passengers would be fools large enough to travel a route like this at a time like this"

"But the English are always fools," declared the young officer; and with this parting shot and more ceremonious bowing he clambered down the slippery sides of our little ship and left us to carry on the remainder of our journey in peace.

As we gathered way over the slapping sea the destroyer's searchlight followed us with an angry eye, watching us reluctantly off the premises.

There followed a day of hot sunshine and languid calm. We slipped along merrily across a halcyon sea, seeing nothing and hearing nothing.

But at night, again there were visions about and excursions and alarms upon the lapping water. At two in the morning, when the captain declared that the way was clear and that we should be no more troubled with ships of war, the haze which had enfolded us suddenly lifted, and we saw a few miles away the riding lights of British destroyers. At first we thought it was land we had sighted; but now one pair of lights and then another began to move, passing and repassing one another. Then suddenly, as though a commanding finger had flicked down the switch, they all went out.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW AT SEA.

The captain stopped this time, and stopped quick! The anchor cable ran out with a roar, and scarce had it ceased when a smart little patrol boat came alongside with a fighting crew of three, all told, on board. No ceremony this time, no clatter, no flap. A petty officer swarmed up the rope ladder like a monkey. His business with the captain was over in next to no time.

"All right," says he, "carry on! Any British passengers on board,"

"Gentleman asleep on the loft in the saloon," replied the captain.

The gentleman asleep in the saloon—who was me—happened to be very widely awake at the moment.

"Papers all in order, sir?" said the petty officer.

They were.

"And may I be so bold as to ask what you are doing on this trip?"

I assured him that I hadn't the slightest idea, and he laughed. "Well——"

"And how are you all over there?" I asked, pointing into the darkness where a little time back the ships had been winking to one another.

"Oh, we're all right," said he; "fit enough—but bored. This is a slow game. Any news of anything? We're just waiting."

I told him all I knew, and that was a week old, and more, and scrappy. . . . .

"Have you got anything to read, sir? Any old thing that you don't happen to want?"

All I had was a pocket edition of "The Heart of Midlothian." He accepted it thankfully, crammed it into the pocket of his thick pea-jacket, and off he went in the darkness with a broad grin of goodfellowship lighting up his chubby face.

"Good luck and good hunting!" I called over the side.

"Thank you, sir! Cap'n—carry on!"

SAFE IN PORT AGAIN.

In a flash the patrol boat was off and away, and that's the last I saw of the British watchers at sea. It wasn't much, but it was comforting and cheering, and the bright spirit of my friend the petty officer rounded it off with just the right touch.

We came to port in the bright dayshine with our cargo of pigs unravished and not a single shell in our cases of eggs so much as cracked.

THE LEVY ON BRUSSELS.

AMERICAN ANGER AGAINST GERMANY

Intense indignation has been aroused throughout the United States by the action of the German commanders in levying a tribute of £10,000,000 upon Brussels and Liege, says a Washington correspondent To Americans this appears an act of such unparalleled brutality, and so foreign to all modern ideas of civilised warfare, that it is with difficulty that they can discuss it with restraint. It is the reviving of the atrocities of mediaeval times, when towns were given over to rape and pillage, and the Americans are expecting that the next city captured by the Germans will be at the mercy of the brutal soldiery to work its will upon the defenceless inhabitants. The New York "Tribune" expresses American sentiments when it says: "Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg says the present war is 'a holy war,' because it is being waged for the maintenance of German standards of civilisation against the onrush of 'Muscovite barbarism.' But what would Teutonic civilisation be worth to the world if its first impulse in war was to smash the safeguards thrown by the pressure of civilised opinion about private property in conquered territory?"

The "Tribune's" leading article warns Germany she may have to pay dearly for the spoliation of Belgium. "Does the Kaiser," the "Tribune" asks, "want to egg on the Russian commanders to despoil Prussian communities? Does he want to have to entreat the 'barbarous Muscovites' to deal with his subjects more generously under The Hague Treaty than he is willing to deal with Western Europeans with whom he is at war? Berlin itself might have to settle at compound interest for the process of exaction begun in Brussels and Liege."

The "Herald" asks: "Has the Kaiser gone back to the records of mediaeval mercenaries for his ideas of civilised warfare, or has he taken a leaf out of the book of the late Genghis Khan?"

In the same strain the "World" says: "In the gentle art of levying tribute in war the Cossacks can give lessons to the Uhlans. Setting a bad example in war time has a double disadvantage. It angers neutrals and it leads inevitably to reprisals in kind. Unless Germany is sure of victory it would be wise to be more scrupulous in Belgium, for if she loses every dollar in damage she has infinicted upon that gallant little State will be collected with compound interest."

While these quotations fairly represent public opinion, no illusions need be entertained that the United States will make any official protest to Germany. Dr. Wilson, as I have before explained, is resolutely determined not to become involved in war in any way, and, while protecting American interests, to maintain absolute neutrality and give none of the belligerents any opportunity to pick a quarrel with the United States.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. 180—B 6

The WEST END
Lens Shape
"MATCHLESS"
KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.
COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

15''' small size.

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.
15''' Size .... Rs. 12
18''' Site .... Rs. 11
With Arabic or Roman dial same price,
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.
West End Watch Co
BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

LEST THEY FORGET.

OFFICERS AND MEN
PROCEEDING TO THE FRONT

What will be more acceptable to the old folks at home, the wife, the sister, the brother, the little ones or any of your old friends than

A PHOTO OF YOURSELF.

In our studios we have every modern invention that aids the camera in making a faithful and lasting photo and we cordially invite you to visit our studio.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

Come to-day whilst there is time before you depart for the front.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MILITARY CLIENTS.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS TO
H. E. THE VICEROY, H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
COX'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES DE LUXE.
ABDULLAS.
(NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.)

As supplied to the Principal Clubs and Messes in India since the last 20 years.

Price List on receipt of a Post Card. Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

Bombay Agents: D. MERWAN & Co., 42, Medows Street, Fort

Sole Agents in India.—Messrs. GRINDLY & Co.

AN APPEAL TO YOU, SIR.

There is no reason Why you should allow yourself swayed over from pains—say from headache, backache, rheumatism, ulcers, sore throat, colds, coughs, eczema and a thousand other ailments. The sure cure is at hand now, just call for

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.
The Indian Pain-Balm.

It gives you instantaneous relief, soothes, comforts and heals you from pain. Restores beauty, joy and peace. Brings back the sweet face of youth and a smiling look. Avoid useless drugs and good-for-nothing pain cures. Make a note that you should either get AMRUTANJAN or not get other preparations which flood the Market Price per bottle ans. 8 only. With beautiful Tin.
Sold by Medicine Vendors.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
109, Frere Road, BOMBAY. 9, Jehangir Street, MADRAS.

THE WORLD'S FAVOURITE HAIR OIL.
KAMINIA OIL (Regtd.)

This oil is composed of excellent drugs, is delightful to use, is the very essence of refinement, for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair. For preventing its falling off, for restoring it to its natural colour, for making it silky, pliant, and lustrous, and for keeping the brain cool and refreshed, no other hair oil can approach it in perfection. It has besides the most delicate and charming perfume.

For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of Merit in Allahabad Exhibition, and hundreds of unsolicited testimonials praising the good effects of this oil are received.

Price Re. 1 per bottle; v. p. p. as. 4 extra. For three bottles Rs. 2-10; v. p. p. annas 7 extra.

N.B.—Samples free, on receipt of half anna postage stamp.

Do Not Fail To Try It.

Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Coy.,
155, Juma Musjid, Market,
BOMBAY.

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

'COSTUMES'

AND

'MILLINERY'

"GOWNS" FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY

OF

READY TO WEAR

FROCKS

in our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co

COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY

STANDARD

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd

CALCUTTA.

FOR FEMALE TROUBLES—

Liqd. Ext. of Abroma Augusta.—(Ulaktambul). A complete therapeutic study has shown that this drug is particularly valuable for these troubles. Numerous test cases have proved the efficiency claimed for our preparation. To be used according as distress and pain appears, combined with a laxative such as our "*Laxil*" when necessary. Abroma Augusta is an excellene *emmenagogue*. Price Re. **1** per 4 oz. phial.

Liqd. Ext. of Asoka.—The bark of Asoka was much used by the physician, Chakradatta. All the essential qualities of the bark are retained in our preparation. It is highly efficacious in female diseases generally. It strengthens the system if taken regularly after confinement and acts as a prophylatic against all puerperal diseases. Price Re. **1** per 4 oz. phial.

Vibro-Asoka.—Is an elegant effective combination of Viburnum Prunifolium bark, Asoka bark with sedatives such as Bromides and Hyoscymus and aromatics and laxatives. It is an ideal combination of drugs useful in diseases peculiar to women. Price **1-4** per 4 oz. phial.

FOR FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF BRAIN—

Syrup of Brahmi—This is a palatable preparation of fresh leaves. Used with remarkable success in loss of Memory, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity and Mental Derangements. Price As. **12** per 4 oz. phial.

FOR SKIN DISEASES—

Essence of Neem—The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It is efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions. It purifies and enriches the blood. Price Re. **1** per 4 oz. phial.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists and direct

FROM

Agents: NATIONAL AGENCY,

Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

IS THE FRENCH ARMY INVINCIBLE?

ARTILLERY METHODS THAT WILL DECIDE BATTLES IN MINUTES.

Colonel F. N. Maude is one of the greatest authorities on strategy. His chief work, "The Evolution of Stratagy," has even been translated into the militarist tongue—German! In the article below he tells why he thinks an invincible French army will sweep through the war to a rapid victory. The following article appears in "T. P.'s Weekly."

We have crossed the threshhold of the greatest war in history. Hundreds of thousands of families and thousands of millions of capital are concerned in its issue. Anxiety is widespread, and it is of the utmost importance that this quite justifiable anxiety should not break bounds and degenerate into panic.

THE DOOM OF MOLTKE'S SCHOOL.

Yet at this crisis of our fate, I have searched the Daily Press in vain to find reasoned grounds for confidence in a favourable issue. On the contrary, we are treated to columns of blatant nonsense about German antiquated tactics, their attacks on the Liege forts in column—as if *night* attacks ever could be made in any other order—and more or less imaginary conversations with half famished and exhausted prisoners are given—as if men in this condition could take roseate views of the sequence of events which led to their surrender. If this were all the evidence, I should myself be ready to join the pessimists, for I know too well from thirty years' study of the German military machine, how very firmly wrought together and finely finished are its working parts.

Fifteen years ago I could not have written this article; it seemed to me then that so carefully adjusted were all the calculations of time and space on which strategy is always based, that, once started, the French would be for a certainty hemmed in and crushed around Paris, as in 1870—possibly even a little sooner.

But then I came upon the track of the evolution of the new French strategy and the part their re-equipped artillery would be called upon to play in giving effect to the conception of the French general staff. Step by step, as I followed the idea out, at last I was absolutely forced to the conclusion that the strategy of the Moltke School was doomed, and with it the German army—unless it awoke betimes to its danger.

THE NEW FRENCH STRATEGY.

This, however, it has absolutely refused to do. Intellectually, its General Staff seem incapable of changing their point of view, and if even at the eleventh hour a genius should arise among them, they are so tied and bound by the net-work of their own strategic roads and railways that change for them is now quite out of the question. A glance at any railway map of Central Europe will show the initiate exactly what I mean.

Space would altogether fail me even to attempt to develop the reasoning on which this new French strategy is based, and moreover it would lead me into fields quite unfamiliar to the majority of my readers. But everyone can understand that strategy, which is only the art of being strongest in fighting power at a given time and place, cannot possibly succeed in face of a power adequate to destroy the very basis on which all calculations of time and space of necessity built up.

Troops advancing towards an enemy are always, in the German school, arranged in such order of magnitude that each one, in succession from the front, is always the advance guard of the others which are following. And the primary obligation of every advance guard is to gain time, by the resistance it can offer, for those troops behind it to deploy and move up to its assistance. If they fail in this task, if their resistance is beaten down and they are thrown back in confusion on their following supports, panic spreads like flame in stubble, and the whole scheme of concentration—towards which all marches in war time tend—may be upset and ruined by the failure of even a relatively insignificant fraction of the whole mass.

NAPOLEON'S WAY.

Now the French possess, in the tactics governing the employment of their quick-firing artillery, exactly the weapon needed to secure sudden and unexpected decisions over the heads of advancing columns. The Germans have nothing in their methods by which it can be opposed. It is not that the French guns are individually superior in range or accuracy to the German ones—the difference lies entirely in the spirit in which they are handled.

To explain this, one must go back to Napoleonic times, and show how the French rediscovered at last the tactical secret of his great victories, and by degrees adapted their new material to the attainment of the same results. The story begins with the design and construction by Gribeauval of a field gun some 25 per cent. more powerful for its weight than any other gun in Europe. He also designed more mobile carriages, and originated the idea of field batteries completely organised for the field in peace. It was this weapon which proved of such immense value to the French armies in the early days of the Revolution.

This gave the French enormous confidence in the artillery arm, and paved the way for the coming of Napoleon—himself an artilleryman. But when he got his first command, the batteries he found in the army of Italy were still too few and badly horsed to achieve all he desired. Nevertheless, he did turn the fate of the battle at Marengo with a battery of only fourteen guns, using case shot. This and an earlier experience in 1796 gave him the idea of what might be accomplished by batteries sufficient in number and adequately horsed for extreme mobility.

HIS BELIEF IN ARTILLERY.

As soon as he became Emperor he set about training artillery on a large scale, and helped by the genius for command of Senarmont, he developed a new method of attack, which proved a greater surprise to his Continental adversaries than was even the introduction of the breech-loader. Whilst other armies frittered away their guns amongst battalions, or expended their energy in useless indecisive duels, gun against gun, Napoleon kept together a reserve of from ten to fifteen six-gun batteries. When, to use his expressive phrase, "the battle was ripe," he sent in the whole mass at a gallop to unlimber at case-shot range and literally to tear a hole out of the enemy's lines through which his last infantry reserves, generally his Guards, could march, often without firing a shot, whilst his cavalry swept round their flanks to reap the harvest the case-shot had sown.

Ligny was his last and most perfect example of these tactics, and only the sudden darkness of a great thunderstorm—which lasted till after sunset—saved the Prussian Army from a rout which would most assuredly have prevented their timely appearance two days later at Waterloo.

LATER IMITATORS.

But when the era of wars again recommenced, about 1848, the equilibrium of the battlefield had been entirely destroyed by the introduction of the long-range rifle—capable of accurate shooting up to 800 yards, and over and against this new weapon the case-shot attack became quite obsolete. Again and again it was tried by generals who copied the Napoleonic method without his genius; but the gun teams were all shot down before they could reach the 400-yard limit, and without this support all frontal attacks degenerated into infantry duels costing enormous percentages of human life, and deciding nothing, because the victors were too exhausted to pursue. This was the type of battle throughout the American Civil War, and the advent of the breech-loaders in 1866 and 1870 gave the battlefields the same aspect.

It was not till twenty years after the latter war that it dawned on the French gunners that in a combination of the now perfected shrapnel with time-fuse and the quick-firer principle that they had in their hands the power to restore artillery to its former importance. But once they grasped the idea they developed it to its fullest extent, launching out into a quick-firing equipment some years before any other Power had made up its mind whether the quick-firer was desirable or not.

They boldly claimed that since with their drill and methods they could fire off "rafales"—i.e., gusts of eight rounds of shrapnel—in 32 seconds they could so smother and blind their adversary that aimed musketry fire against their advancing infantry became physically impossible, and since as against fire directed haphazard, the rule of the thunderstorm holds good—i.e., the longer you are out in the rain the wetter you get—they determined to curtail the duration of their exposure and to launch their infantry attack at the enemy the moment the guns had unlimbered and opened fire to cover their advance.

A SHORT WAR?

Thus they made it possible to bring about a decision in minutes where their German opponents were allowing hours. They based all their marching distances on this expectation. At first the Germans simply laughed to scorn this claim of the French—indeed, few artillerists could be found to support it; but Bulgarian and Greek experience has since completely borne the French theories out in practice.

Eye-witnesses have given me several examples—and from the official bulletins from the French front it is perfectly clear that these methods are succeeding against the Germans equally well to-day. Of course, it is not always possible to find ground exactly suited to such tactics everywhere, but the long French frontier contains samples to suit every taste. And here lies the point. It is not necessary to overwhelm the heads of every column they (the French) may encounter; it is quite enough in a given battle to delay only one out of many, to throw the whole strategic conception into disorder and thus ensure a battlefield decision not merely a local victory—but the battlefield may be fifty miles long, or more.

These are my reasons for pinning my faith on French invincibility, and for adding the prophecy that this war will not last long, or demand very great human sacrifices—at any rate, not from the Allies.

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.

SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

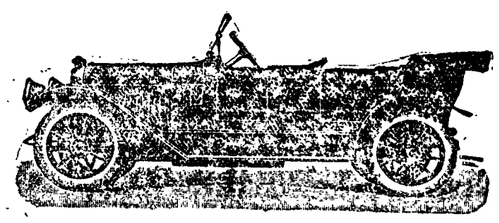
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

Rampart Row, Fort

Tel. 1134.

THE INDOMITABLE

Peugeot



IT MUST BE A GOOD CAR.

A few of its records:—

GRAND PRIX de l'A.C.F. 1912-13
GRAND PRIX de la Sarthe
GRAND PRIX of America
COUPE D' L'AUTO MONT VENTOUX MOUNTAIN CLIMB.

Also holder of following 16 H. P. R.A.C. Rating Class E. Records:—

	M. P. H.
Half Mile (Flying Start)	106-19 "
Kilometre "	105-81 "
Mile "	105-36 "

10 Laps (Standing Start) 16 mins. 29 3-5 secs.

And you cannot do better than invest in one of these Famous Cars.

SOLE AGENTS:—

W. H. THORNS & Co.,

369-371, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND "RED SEAL"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent. per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat), Dr Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. BARTON

F. I. O. F. S. M.I.C. FREEMAN. D. B. O. A.

LONDON EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensures the very best result.

Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate

THE ONLY ADDRESS—HORNBY RD.—OPP. PETIT'S LIBRARY.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

A tyre discovery

IN the Dunlop rubber-studded motor-cycle tyre the Dunlop way of always trying to do better than before has produced an extraordinarily fine thing.

Its bold design at once takes the eye of the expert. Look at the big strong studs. Look at the thickness of the rubber in the tread. Everyone knows how Dunlop tyres have stood up to their work in the big races and trials, and that they have been used by scores of successful riders. These achievements justify the reasons on which the design is founded.

But what may well be called a tyre discovery is the mixing which governs the exact composition of the covers of Dunlop motor-cycle tyres, and which is giving wonderful results with regard to wear-resisting qualities.

In normal circumstances the rate at which rubber is lost by Dunlop tyres by wear is extraordinarily low. As tyre economy is a matter of mileage price, not initial price, see that you have

DUNLOP

MOTOR-CYCLE TYRES

For the same reasons of economical service use Dunlop belts.

Ask your agent, or write for the Dunlop list No. 34, for "Cycle and Motor Cycle Tyres" and Sundries.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.

FOUNDERS OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY.

Registered Offices:—150 & 152, *Clarkenwell Road, London, (E. C.)*

3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA. 14, Baillie Street, COLOMBO. Kashmere Gate, DELHI.

188c, Mount Road, MADRAS.

THE LARGEST USERS OF PLANTATION RUBBER IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

HENNESSY'S

"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited. (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in heir Offices.

372 SAFES

supplied for Saving Banks in and Burm after a severe competitive by fire held Calcutta by the Di cto neral of Post and Telegraphs in July 1912.

400 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE,

MANUFACTU CNG

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

"JINTAN" is prepared in this big factory under perfect supervision.

Jintan Factory Kuala Lumpur

THE GENTS' HOUSE,

HIGH GRADE

The New "Linked" One & Two-button Lounge Suit with curved close-fitting skirts fitting tight over the hips.

A distinctive style, striking an entirely new note.

To measure from Rs. 25.

Latest Suitings & Excellent Cutting.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—

Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.

293, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Can you DOUBT this?

Dr. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

Dr. Sunderland writes from London: A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection).

KADI CURES WORST ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS, ALL COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

Price Re. 1-8.

To be had of all dealers.

D. SPECIFIC Co.,

Medows Street, Fort.

DO YOU THINK THAT

A perusal of the Kam-Shastra will help you to preserve your health, if good, and to promote it if bad or indifferent!

Write for the book to-day, as it is supplied gratis and even post free.

Vaidya Shastri

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy

KALBADEVI ROAD,

BOMBAY.

HARNESS

MADE OF SELEC ENGL OAK BARK TANNED LEATHER

HAND SEWN THROUGHOUT.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH UNDER

EUROPEA EXPERT SUPERVISION.

PERFECTLY FITTED AND SMARTLY TURNED OUT.

Silver-plated pair Horse Harness from	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	350
Brass Mounted "	"	"	..	..	..	"	250
Silver-plated single "	"	"	..	..	..	"	160
Brass Mounted "	"	"	..	..	..	"	135

The above prices include best quality NEVER RUST METAL BITS, and are NET CASH, Patent leather Pad Cloths with fancy patent leather binding, crests, etc., extra.

WE STOC THE FOLLOWING STANDARD PREPARATI ONS.

"EQUINOINT." Infallible for Spavins, Swollen Joints, Ring-bones, etc.	Rs. 10-8
"BICKMORE'S GALL CURE." A perfect remedy for Girth Galls, Sore Shoulders etc.	Re. 1-0
"PROPERT'S HARNESS COMPOSITION." Unsurpassed for preserving harness ..	Re. 1-0
PROPERTS'S SADDLE SOAP. An ideal dressing for Brown Saddlery..	As. 10
DAY and HEWITT'S never failing "KOSSOLIAN BLOOD SALTS" for horses out of Condition	per tin Rs. 4-0

DUNNETT & Co.,

HARNESS SPECIALISTS, OMBAY

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

MARCHING BOOTS.

OFFICER'S MARCHING BOOTS

VERY STRONG AND DURABLE

Can be had in Large Quantities from:—

SUTOR & Co.,

18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents to The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, SION, BOMB

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free

Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?

Do you value control over others?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,

Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI, M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Free! *Free!!* *Free!!!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

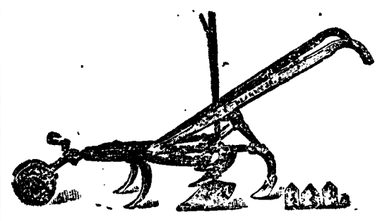
HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,

80/2, Harrison Road CALCUTTA.

FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS OF THE LATEST TYPE.



Double & Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, showels hoes etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engine etc .. only always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.

(STOVE DEPOT.)

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS beg to inform their numerous customers that they have not increased their prices of Provisions and Stores, neither will they do so, unless compelled by increased cost on future shipments.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.